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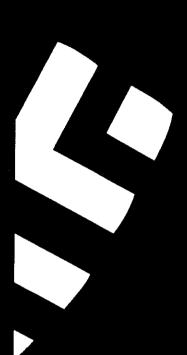
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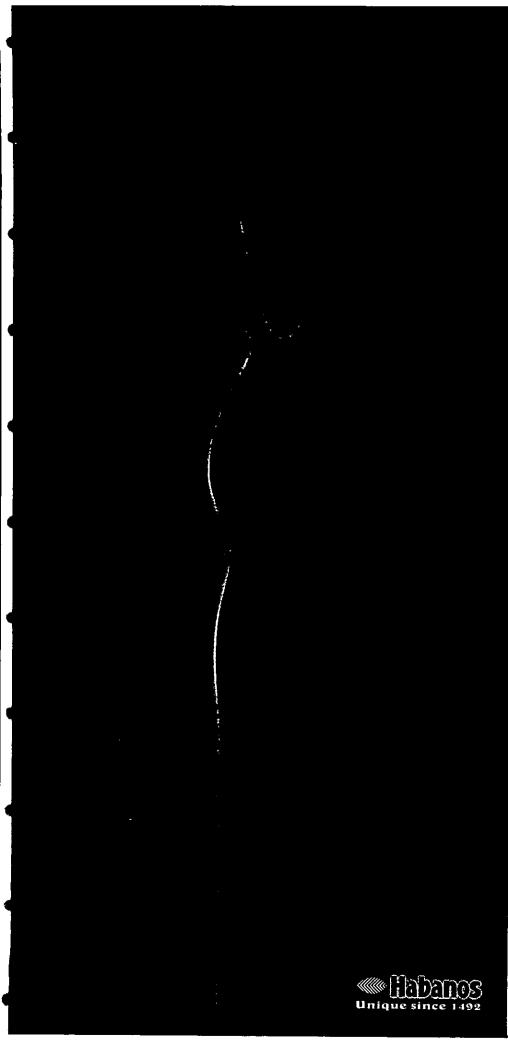
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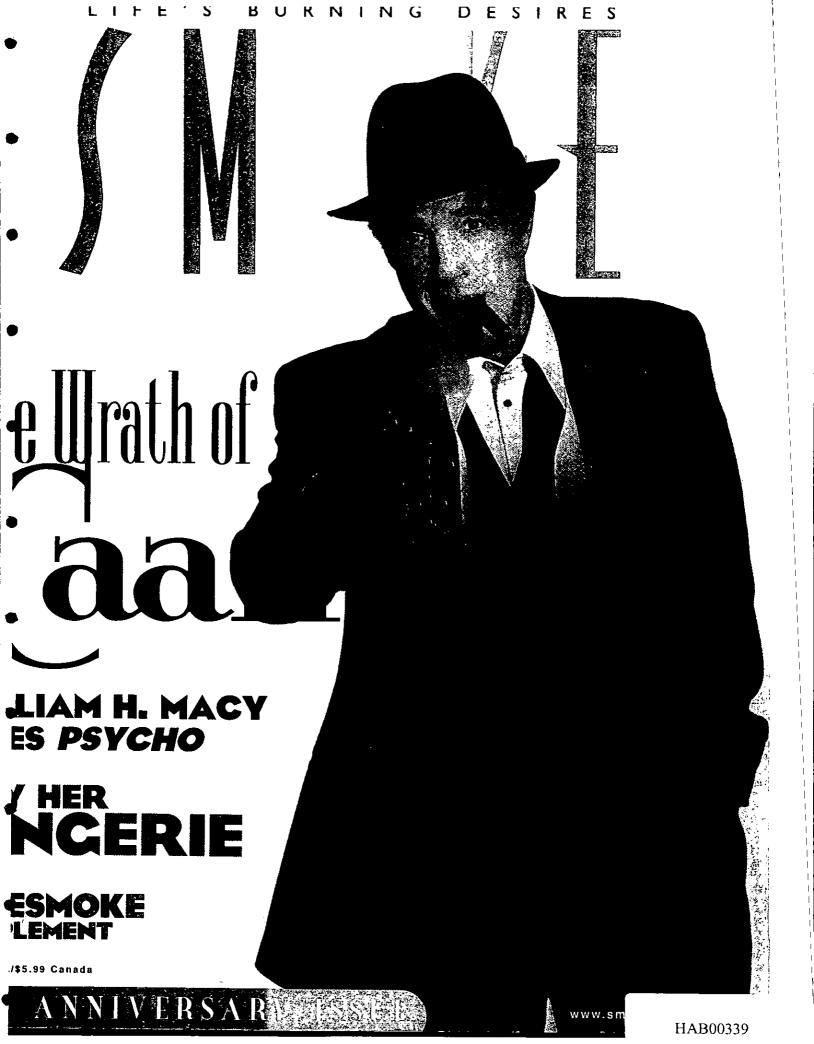
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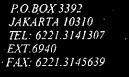
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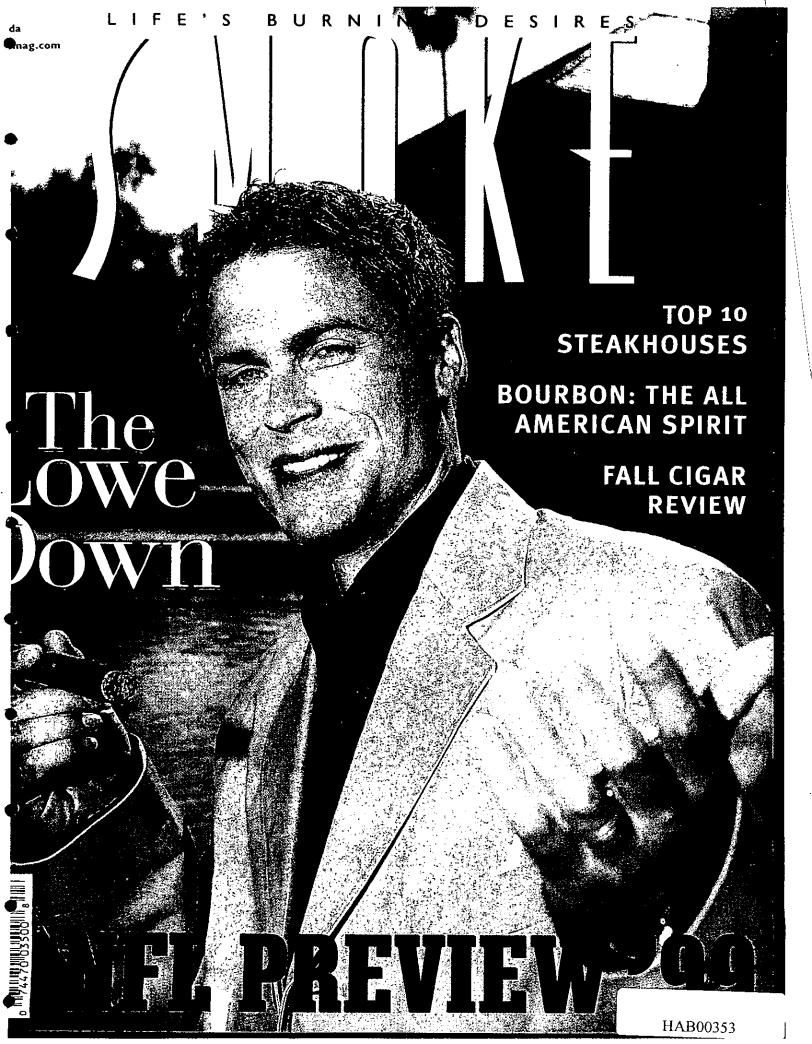
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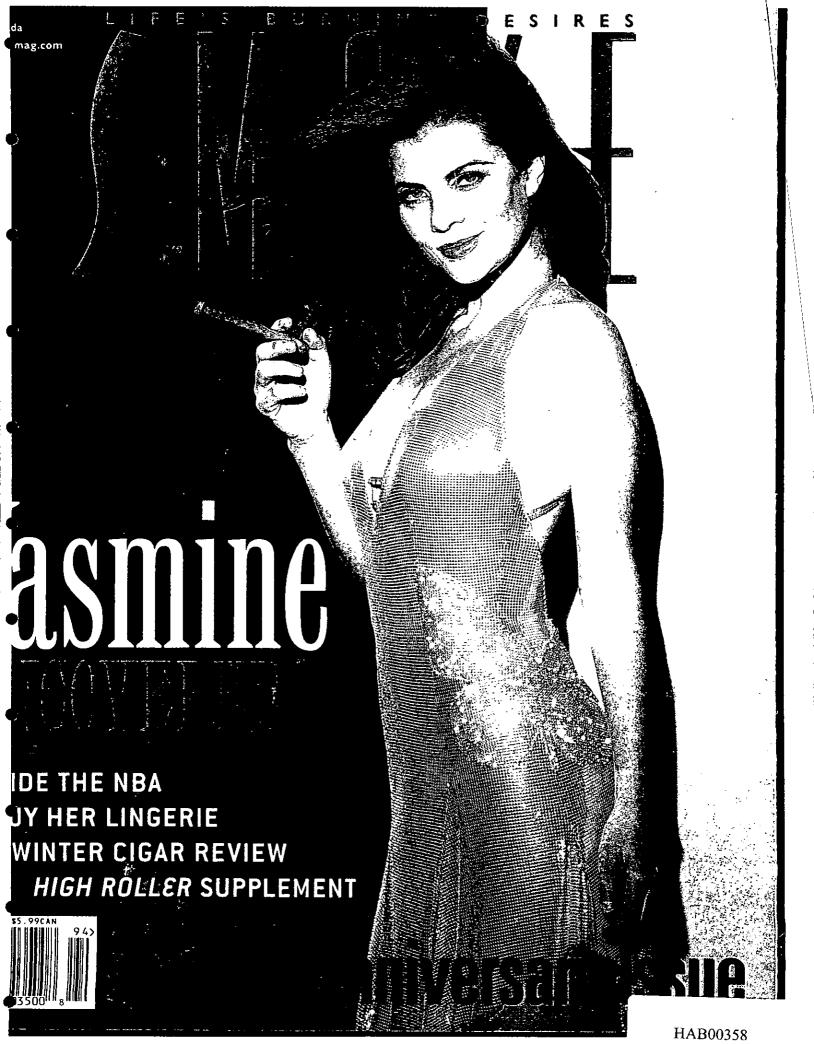


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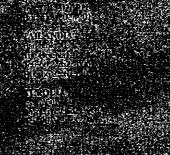




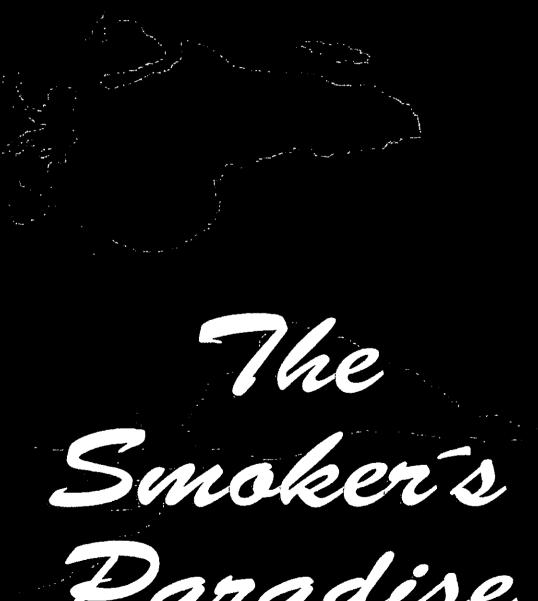
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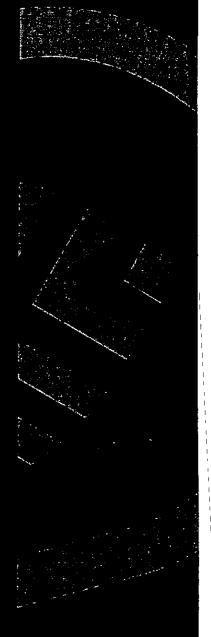
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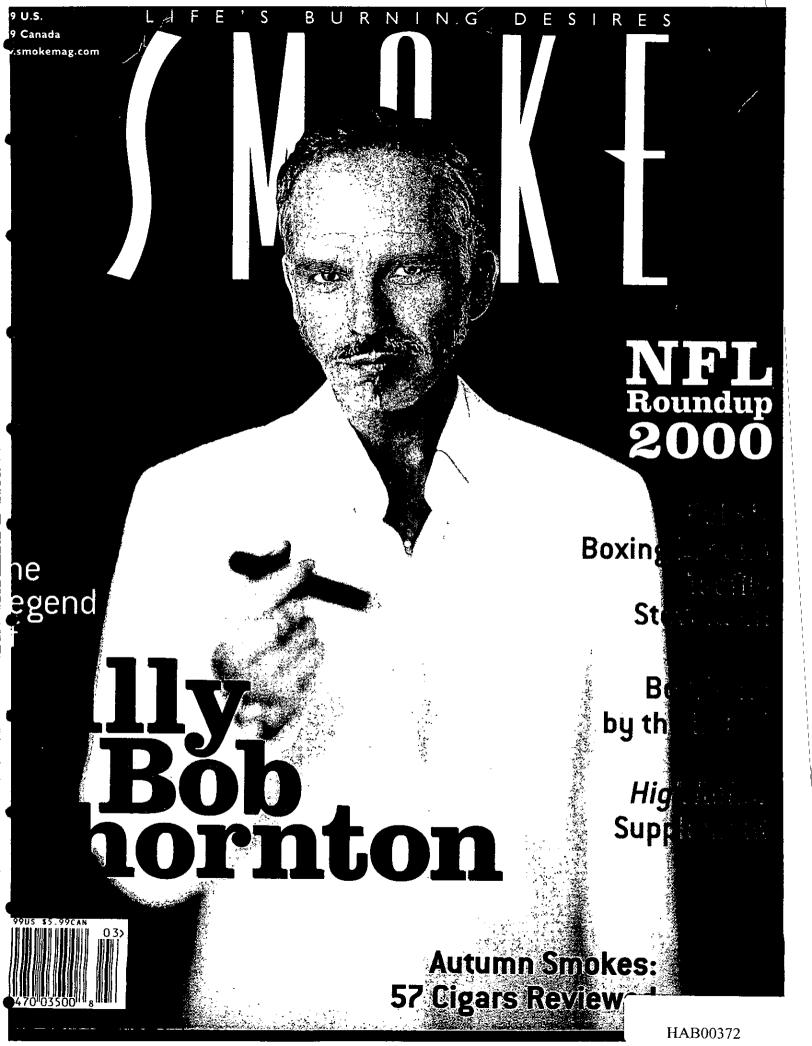
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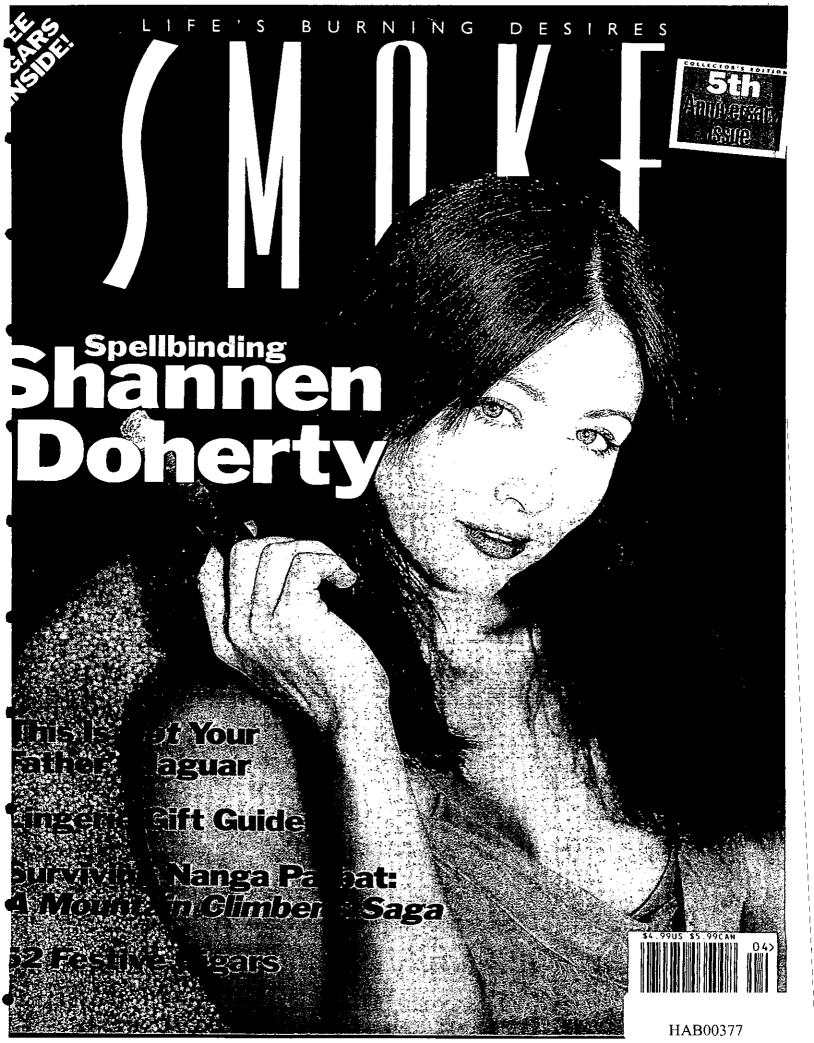
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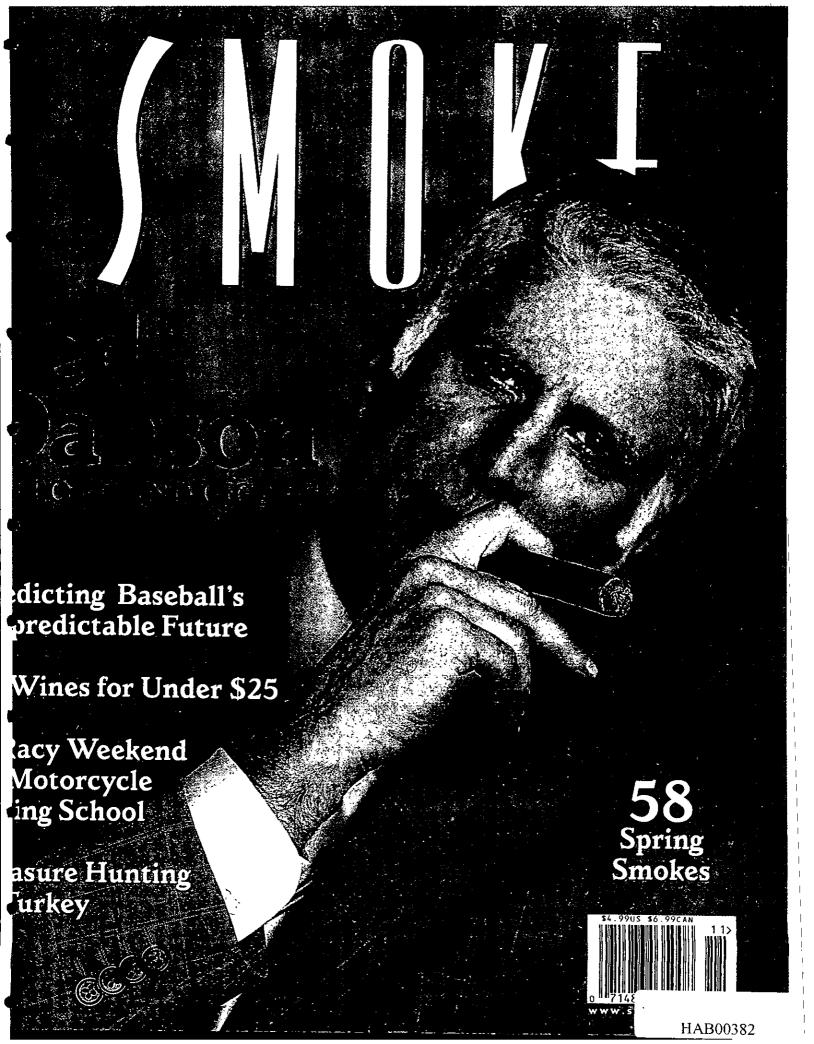


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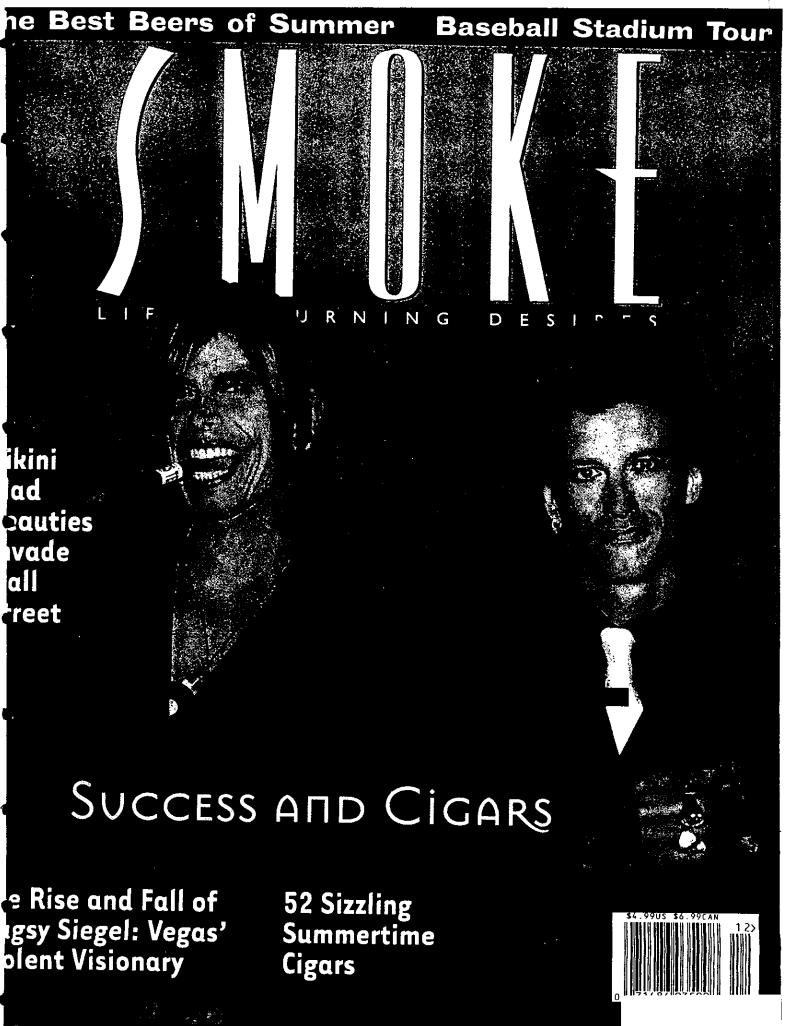
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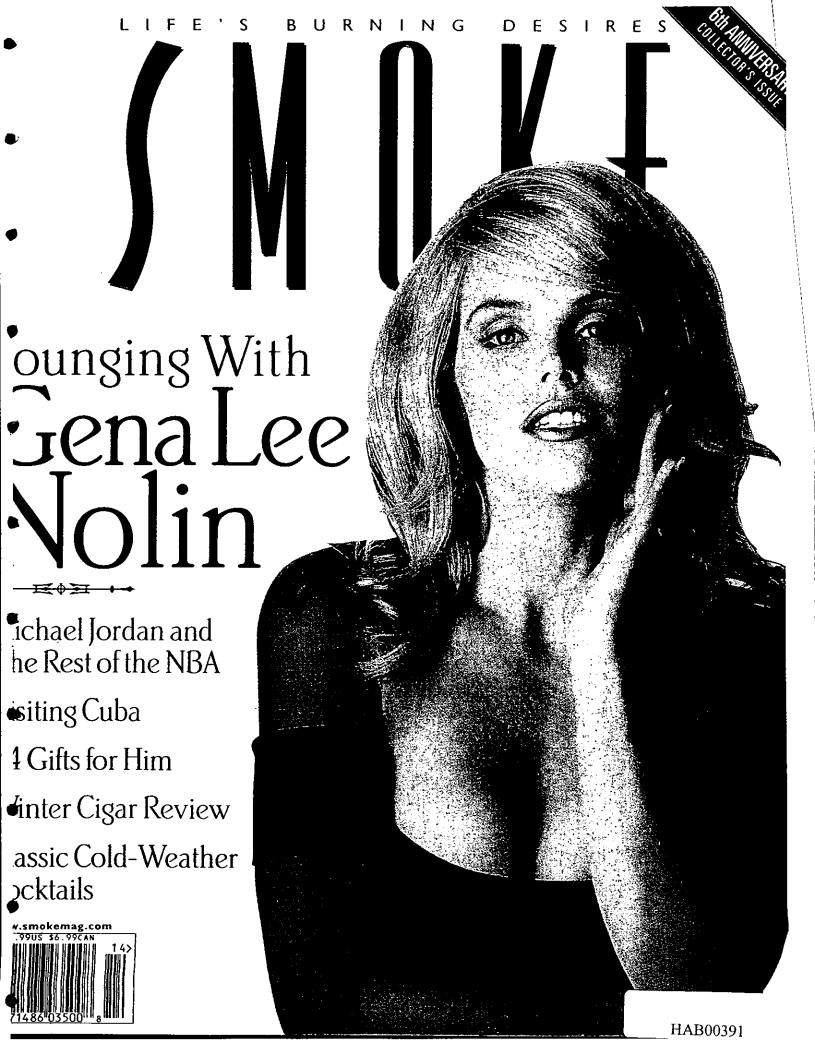
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Lighting Up in Los Angeles, Pipe Smoking Competitions, The History of Television and Football, and Drug Scandals at the Race Track



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The Question of Quality

he overriding question in the current tight supply scene for Cuban cigars is that of quality. Cuban cigars are expensive and regarded as tury items of outstanding quality. Given their marposition and image, it is virtually unthinkable to very much with standards even to meet mand. But, with the rise of competition from the minican Republic and other Caribbean nations, intaining a high standard of quality has become of greater strategic importance.

Fortunately, increasing production and moning quality control are now more than ever the jor themes in the cigar factories throughout ba. The crops have been good as well, both in ms of yield and quality — enough so that the han industry has begun to hoard a much larger ckpile of leaf for aging and to keep in reserve. The is how two of the main factories handle qualcontrol.



side the Laguito Factory

milia Tamayo has been in charge of Cuba's most prestigious cigar factory, El Laguito, for past seven years. She is one of Cuba's two ale cigar factory managers, the other being in ge of the Partagas plant. Her factory's importe far exceeds mere commercial interest, ause it here that Castro's first initiative in recreg the Cuban cigar industry after the revolution implemented. This factory is where the island's at expensive and finest cigar was first produced Laguito is famous as the home of Cohiba.

"I have worked at El Laguito for 26 years, so I w every corner of it quite well," explains ayo. "We are making one of the leading luxury ducts in the world, so there is a good deal of ion to keep the performance high and the qual-yact. But that also brings us closer together as a k force."

El Laguito not only makes the cigars, but is also tessing the leaf used in this special production. "I people that El Laguito itself is one large quality irol department. You can't make a product like ba without taking great care at every step, from time the raw leaf arrives until the boxes are ad and shipped."

Tamayo emphasizes that no one process in cigaring is more important than another. But, she its, there is particular attention from outside the y placed on the romantic tradition of the rs. "We have 90 rollers here," said Tamayo, each one must train for at least nine months re starting."

The factory is under pressure not only to produce excellent cigar after another, but to increasingly





Inside the factories. Top Photo: Sorting the leaf. Middle photo: An expert roller. Bottom photo: Emilia Tamayo, director of the prestigious El Laguito factory

produce more of them. Juggling these pressures is Tamayo's toughest job as director.

"We were making 1.2 million cigars in 1994, when 1 started as director," she says. "Last year we made more than 2.8 million premium cigars."

The factory also makes a Trinidad brand model in a lancero size, 40' ring gauge. "We use the same leaf in both the Cohiba and the Trinidad production," explains Tamayo. "The only real physical difference is that the Cohiba lancero is in a 38' ring gauge. Smoking qualities are more distinctive, however, because only the Cohiba leaf gets the famed third fermentation. It is still the only Cuban cigar with that extra step."

El Laguito no longer makes all the Cohiba models, but it still makes the four most classic models. Other sizes are rolled at other factories but only from the leaf processed at El Laguito and solely by rollers trained to its standard.

"We have plans now to build a factory addition here," Tamayo says. "Then we can consolidate all Cohiba making here." What is her greatest pride as director of El Laguito? "No complaints so far on quality," she reports, with a broad smile.

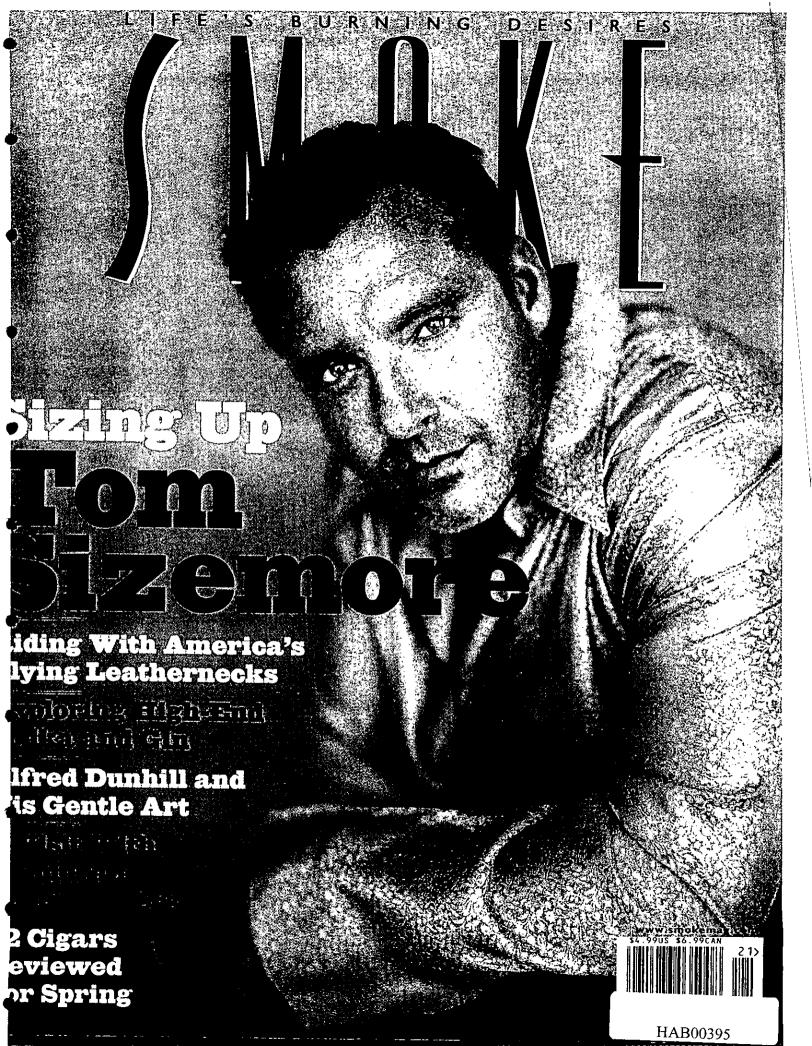
Inside the Romeo y Julieta Factory

In the heart of Havana, in a large old factory building, one of Cuba's oldest brands is still produced in much the same way it was when it was first made some 125 years ago. This is where all Romeo y Julieta cigars are made, now under the supervision of Miguel Edmond, factory director for the past two years.

"You might say I've had a lot to learn," he says, with a laugh. "I'm still learning every day. Actually, I'm learning to be a roller now. It's essential for me to understand the details of the entire cigar making process."

Managing the Romeo y Julieta factory is a particularly important and complex responsibility, as it is not only Cuba's second largest cigar factory, but is also making models for almost all the major Cuban brands. In addition to the entire Romeo y Julieta line, the factory makes the range of Cuaba cigars as well. Being the exclusive home for these important brand families is the core business of the factory, but its rollers also produce certain models of Montecristo, Rafael Gonzalez, Partagas, and Cohiba brand cigars.

Edmond says his biggest challenge is to be on top of quality control every day, in every phase of the manufacturing process. The most time-consuming part of his job is in managing the distinctively different cigar families in the factory's own character to maintain.



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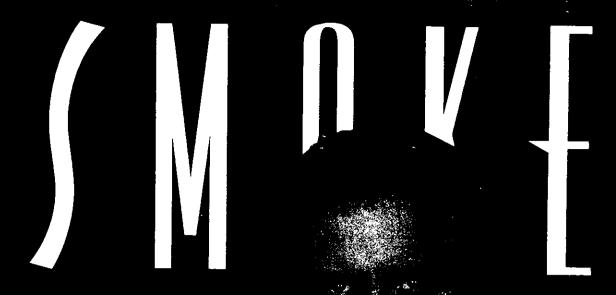
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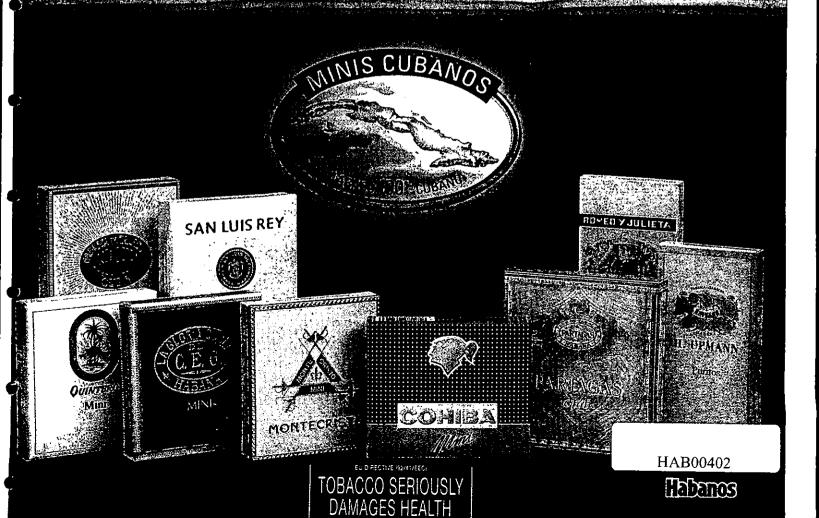
Golf Among the Grapes in Australia



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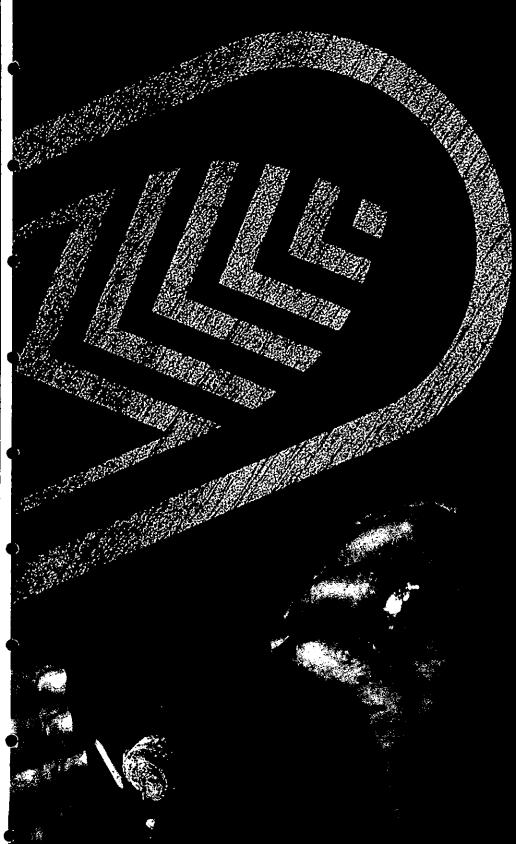


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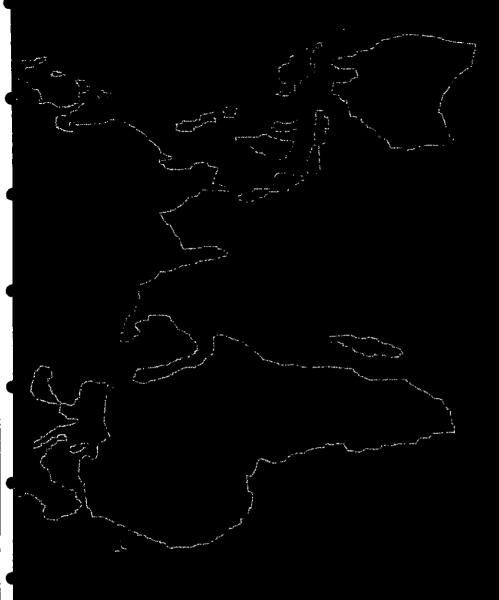


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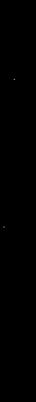
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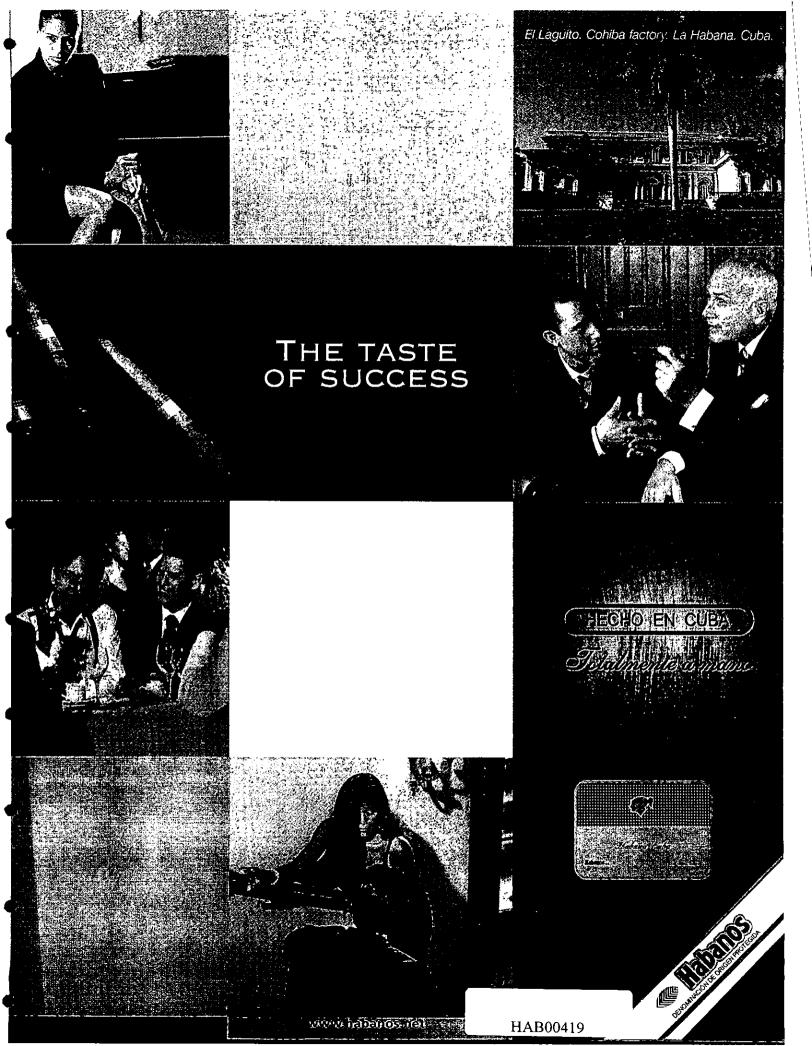
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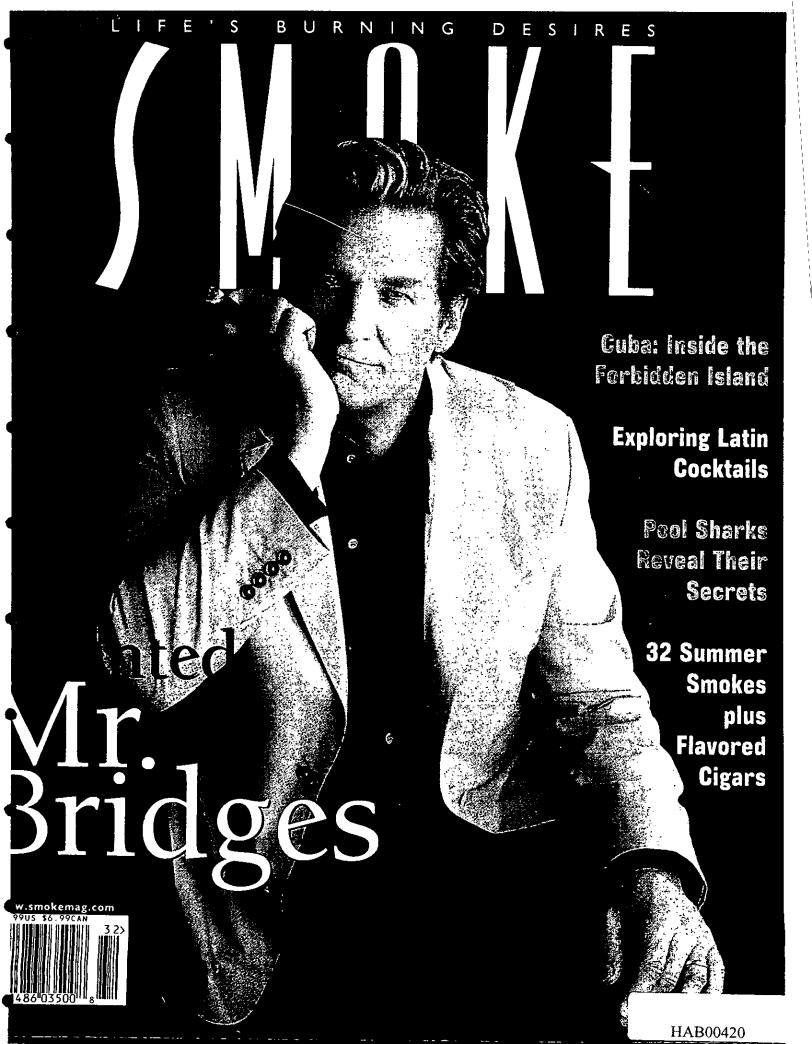




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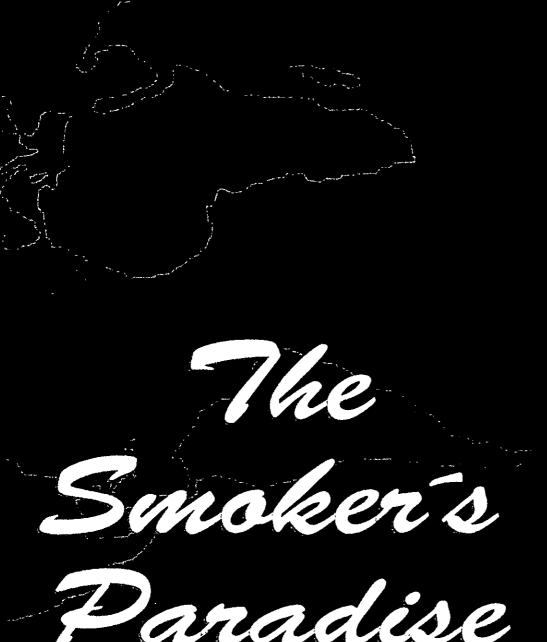
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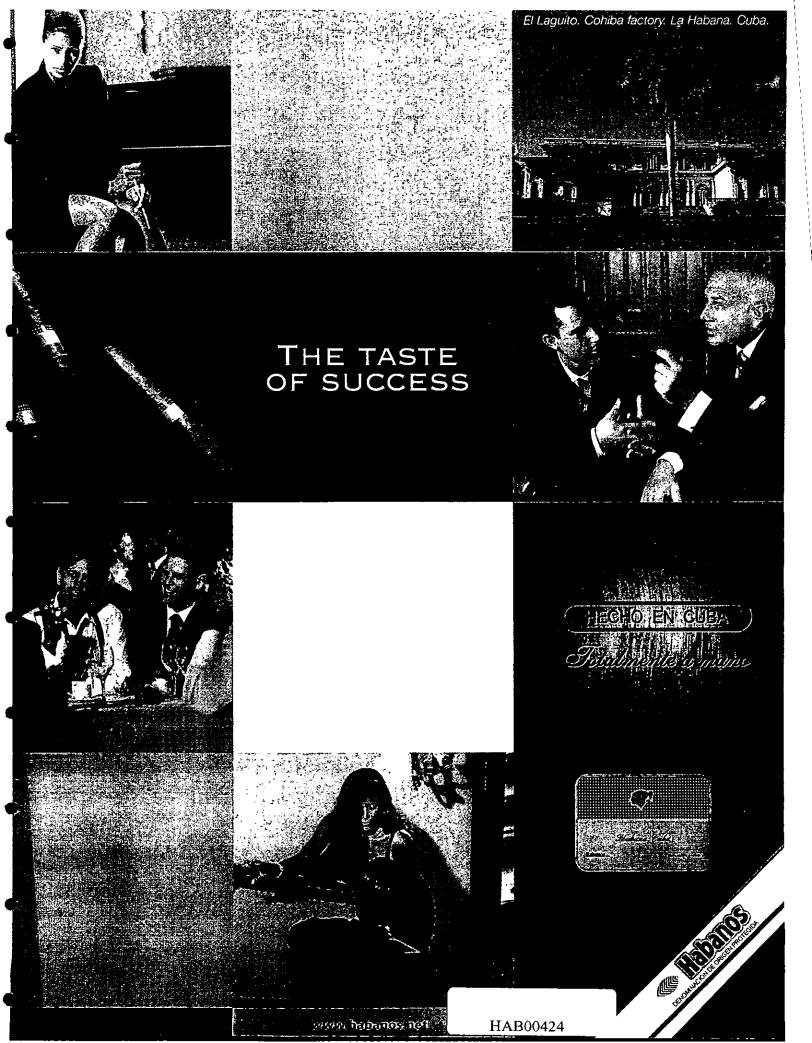
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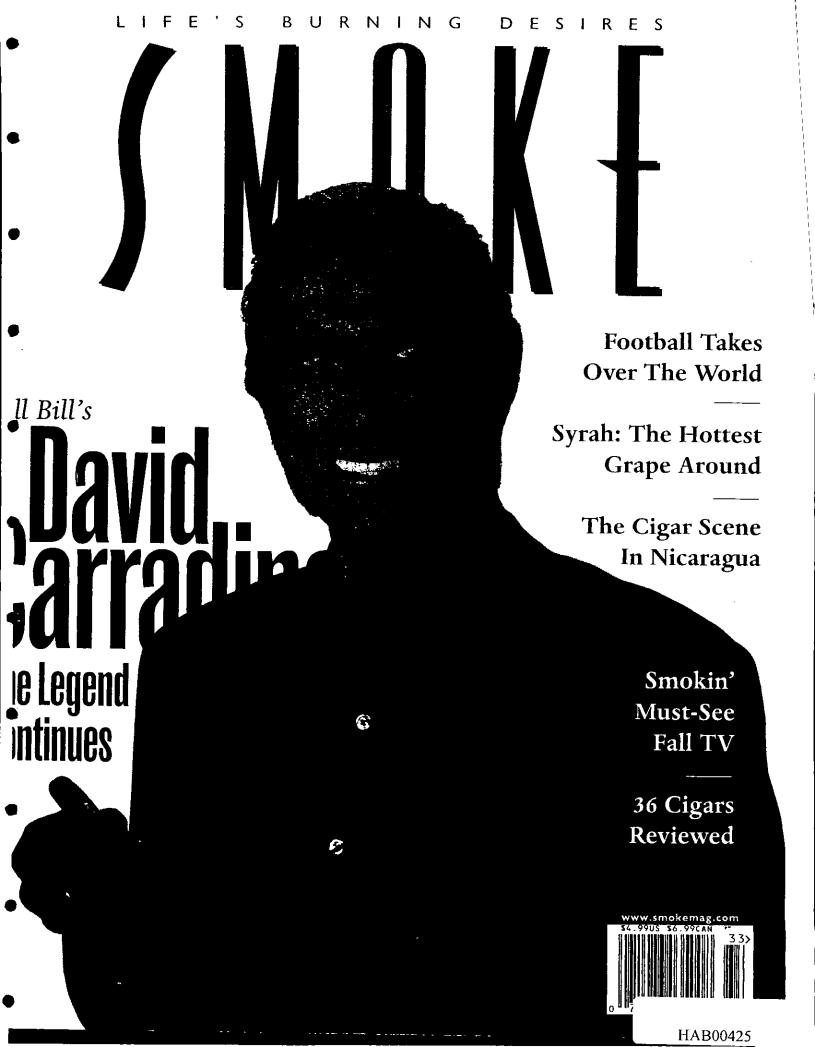
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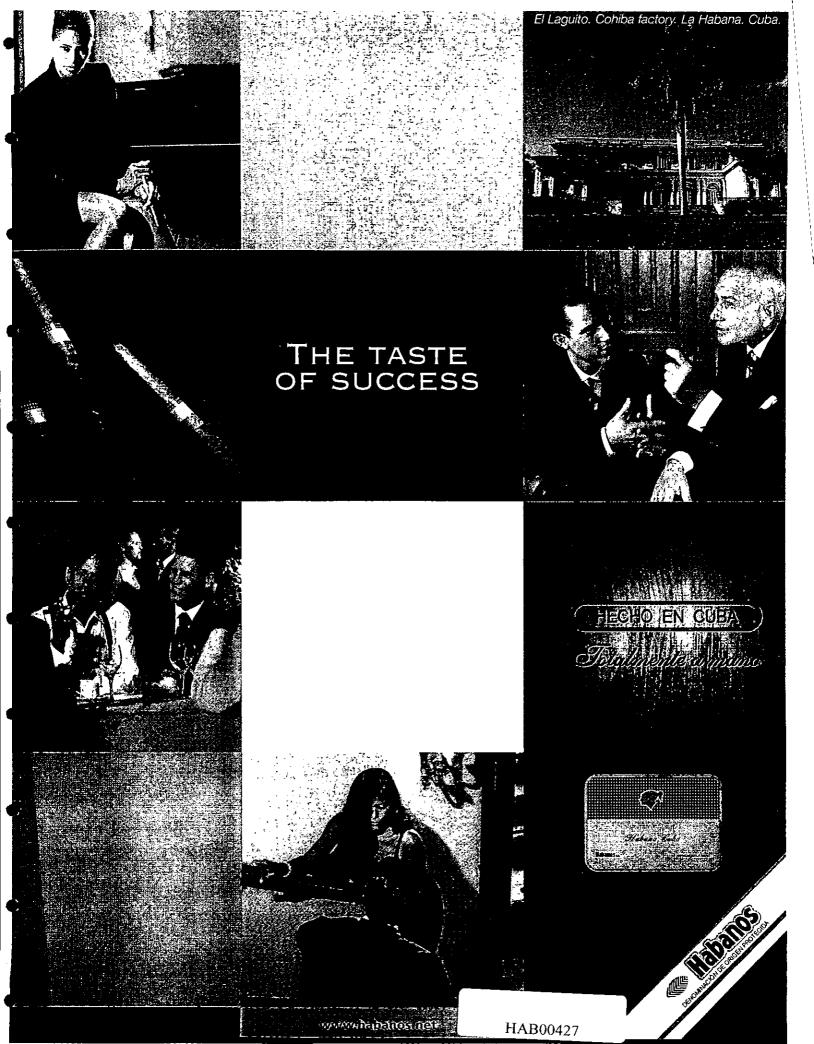








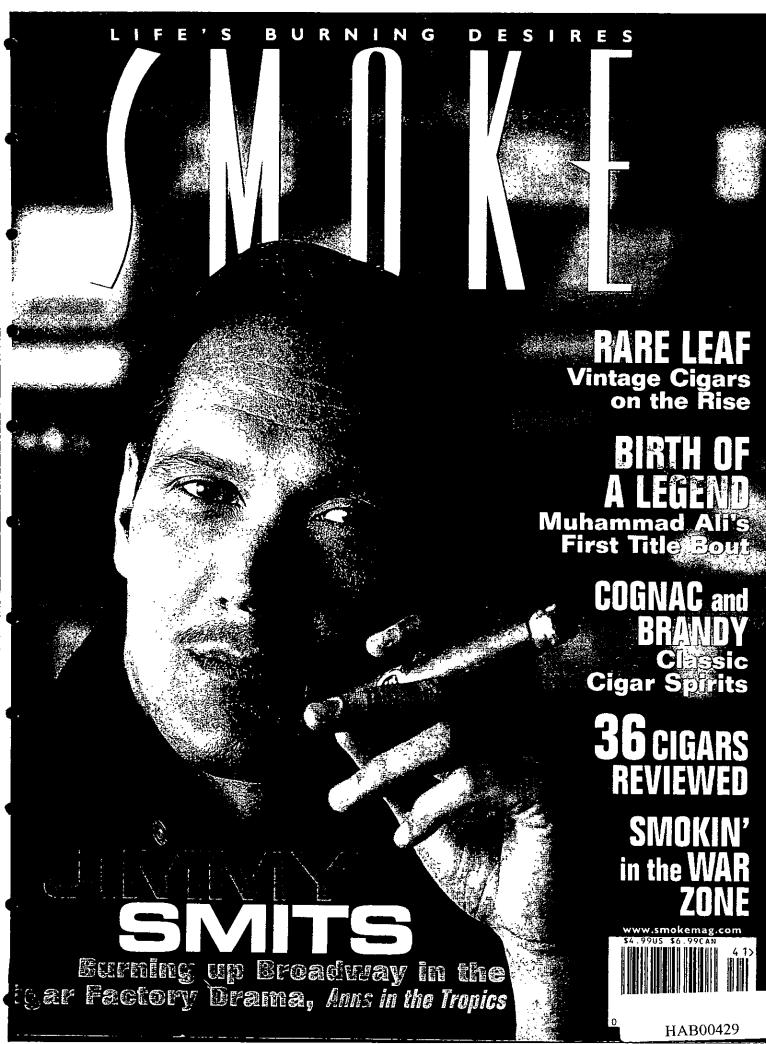


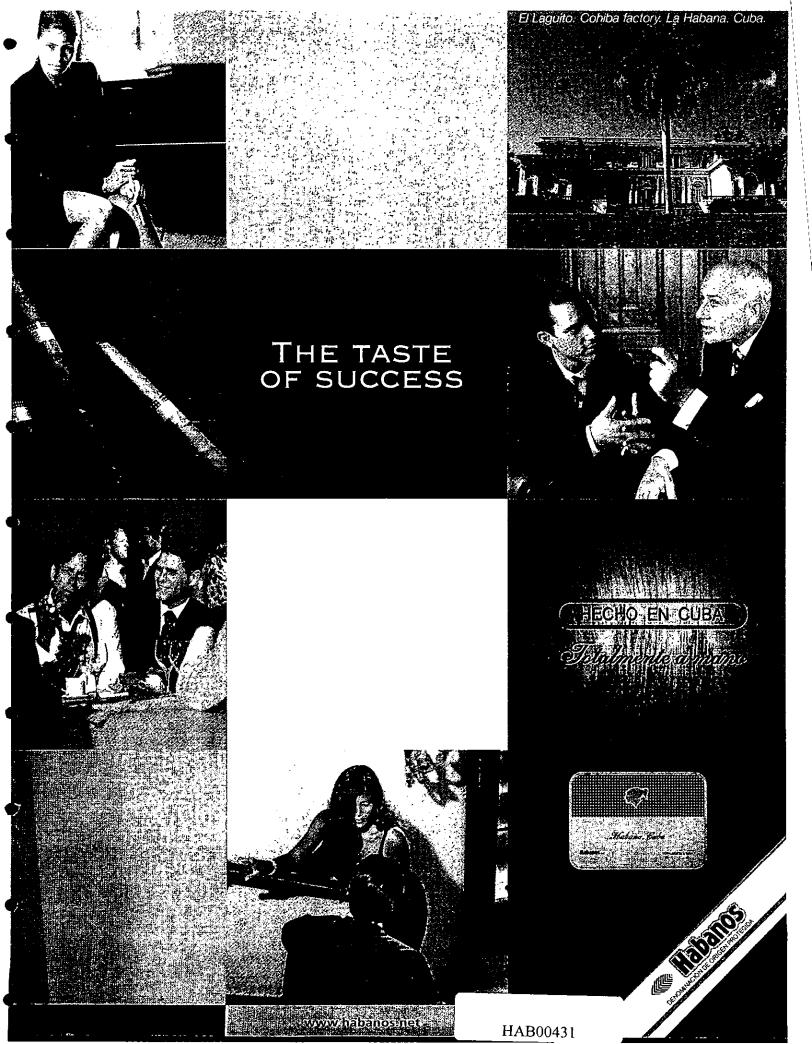


LA CASA DEL HABANO



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Fish Tale

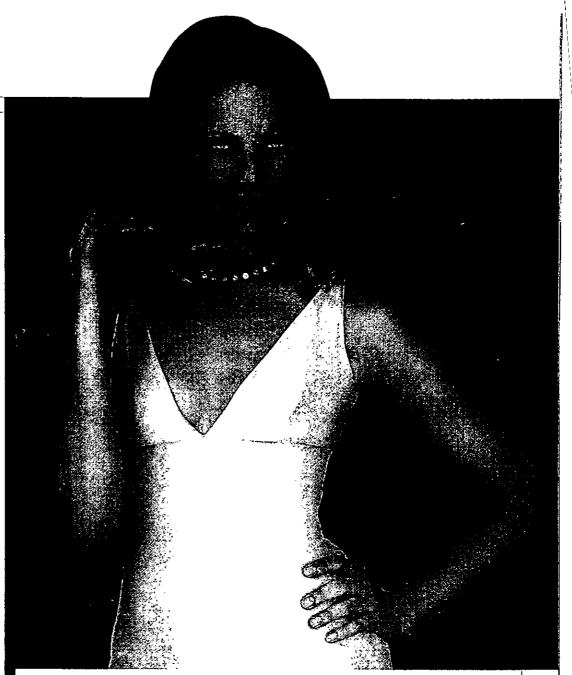
a year, the Glenmorangie Lodge in the It village of Starlight, Pennsylvania lures ers from all over the country to fly-fish the elusive rainbow and brown trout of Delaware River. And after a long day of ing flies, this North American retreat by one of Scotland's most renowned le malt distilleries offers the perfect osphere in which to sit back with a drain ie house whisky and a fine cigar.

Sowing the Seeds of

ular "new" wrapper leaves cropping up igars from far and wide. Actually, both as have their origins in Cuba's famed .cco growing regions, and their journey to top of the U.S. cigar market is a fascination involving tobacco diseases, crossding, smuggling, and the often conflictivisions of the cigar industry's boldest piose. We trace Cuba's sister seeds from the is of the Vuelta Abajo to the rolling as of Central America and beyond.

Speed Thrift

don't have to drop six figures on a erati or Porsche to satisfy your need for 1-scorching speed and high-performance epower. The Subary Impreza WRX Sti, Swagen R32, and Audi S4 Quattro are ng the affordable, reliable choices for drilooking for mean machines on a lean get. If you're in a more exclusive tax ket, these are the cars to get you from A to point B while the precious Italian ort is pampered in the garage.



cover story

54 THE O.C.'S HOT MAMA

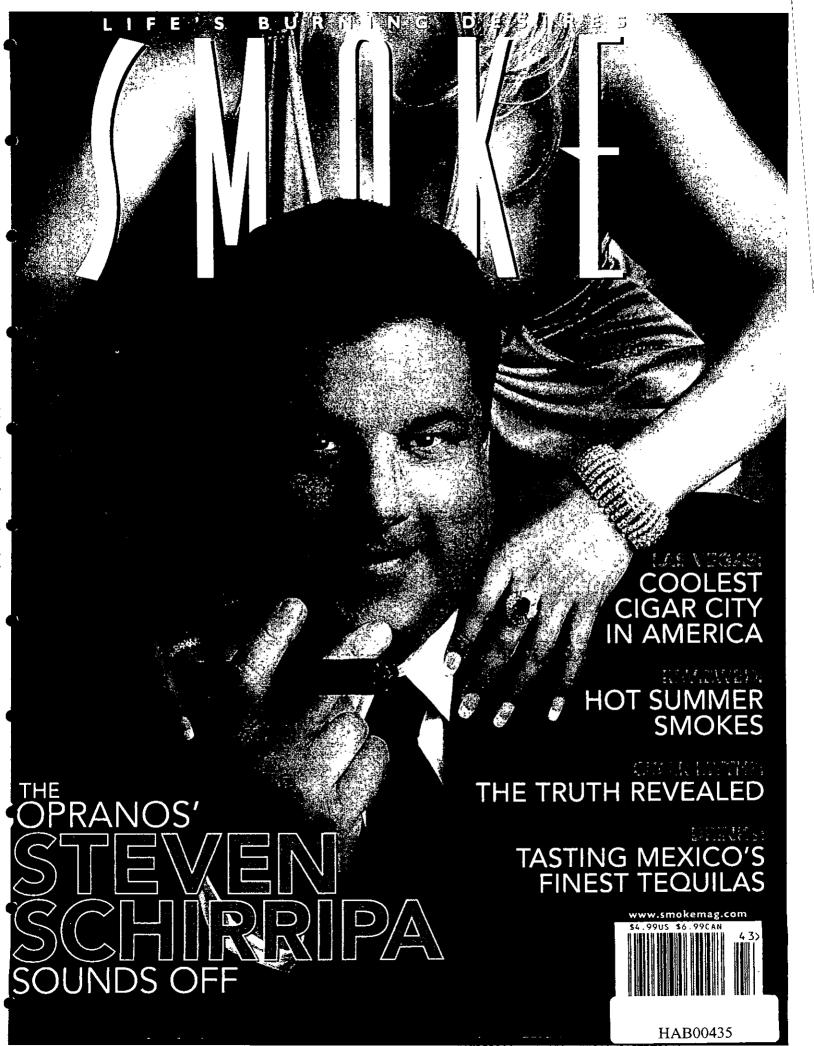
She's played a gun-toting, cigar-smoking mercenary in "Soldier of Fortune, Inc.;" a demonic seductress in Spawn; an Amazon warrior in "Xena;" and, famously, the dominatrix Lady Heather in "C.S.I." Currently, Orange County native Melinda Clarke is returning regularly to her roots, portraying the scheming socialite mom Julie Cooper on Fox's hit "The O.C." This professional bad girl's secret? She's really just a happy wife and mother who appreciates lounging around in pajamas. Fortunately for the red-blooded male portion of her audience, she also enjoys dressing up in the occasional tight leather costume... all in a day's work, of course. By Joan Tarshis; Cover Photo by Giuliano Bekor

LA CASA DEL HABANO



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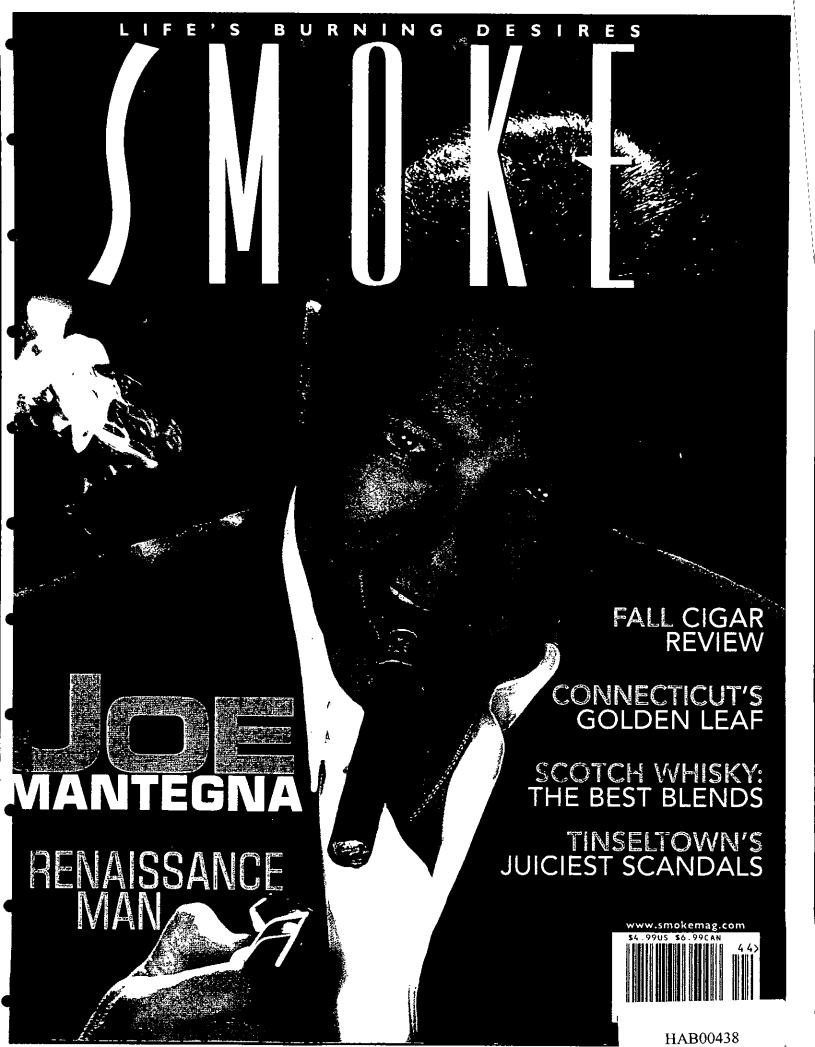
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LA CASA DEL HABANO





WINTER REMIUM IS READY FOR HER GOLF IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, HOLLYWOOD

(LA CASA DEL HABANO 🦚)





LIGHT THE BEST NBA's Bad Boy on Hoops, Cigars, & Celebrity GREAT CIGAR BAND ART . ROCKY MOUNTAIN SHOOTIN



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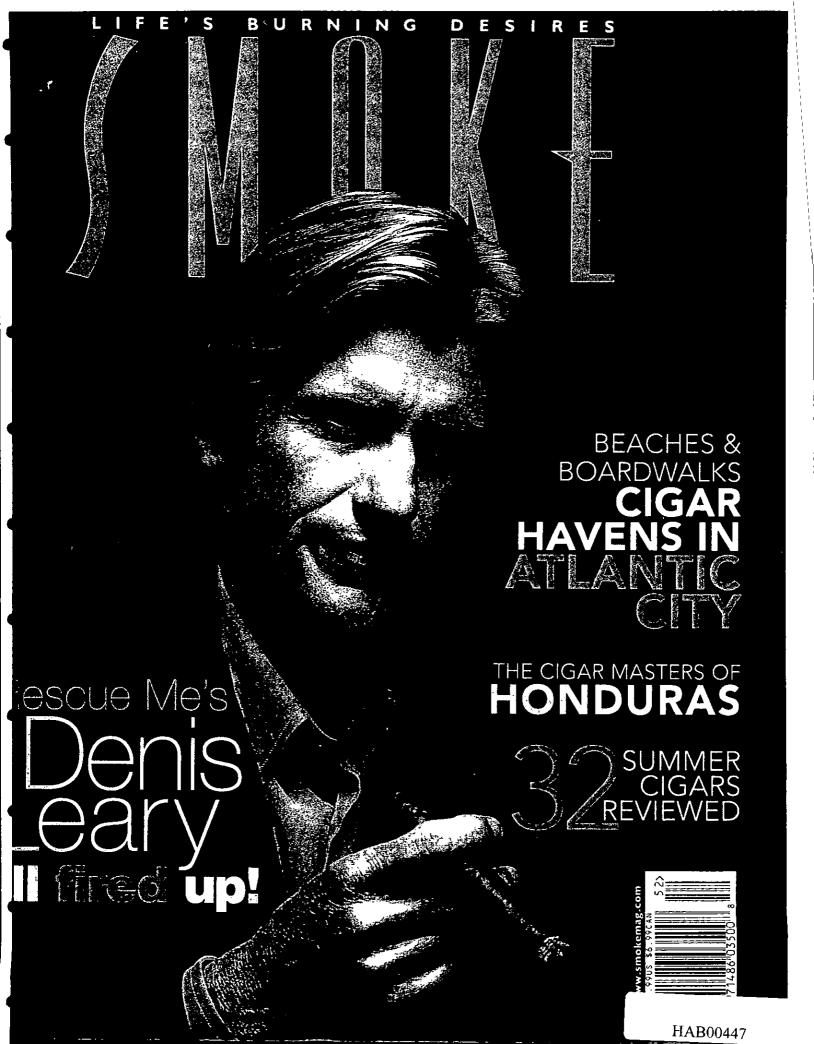
World chain of more than 90 franchised outlets for retail sale of Habanos and other tobacco products under license of Habanos, s.a.

Beginners and connoisseurs find the Habano in optimum conservation conditions, offered by specialized persons, along with other associated services.

La Casa del Habano: Worldwide key to our business

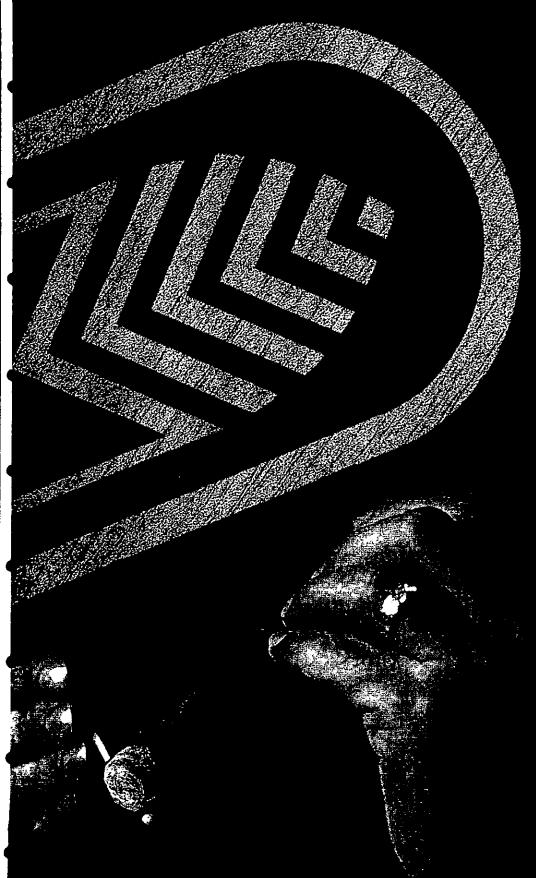
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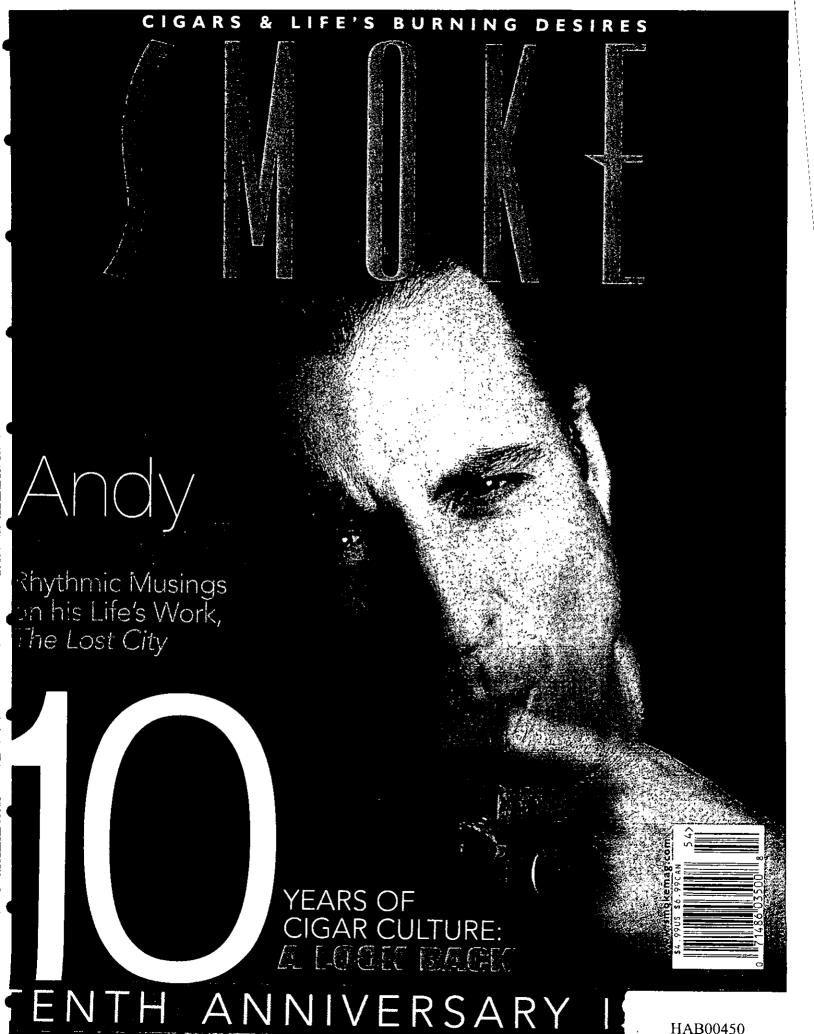
World chain of more than 90 franchised outlets for retail sale of Habanos and other tobacco products under license of Habanos, s.a.

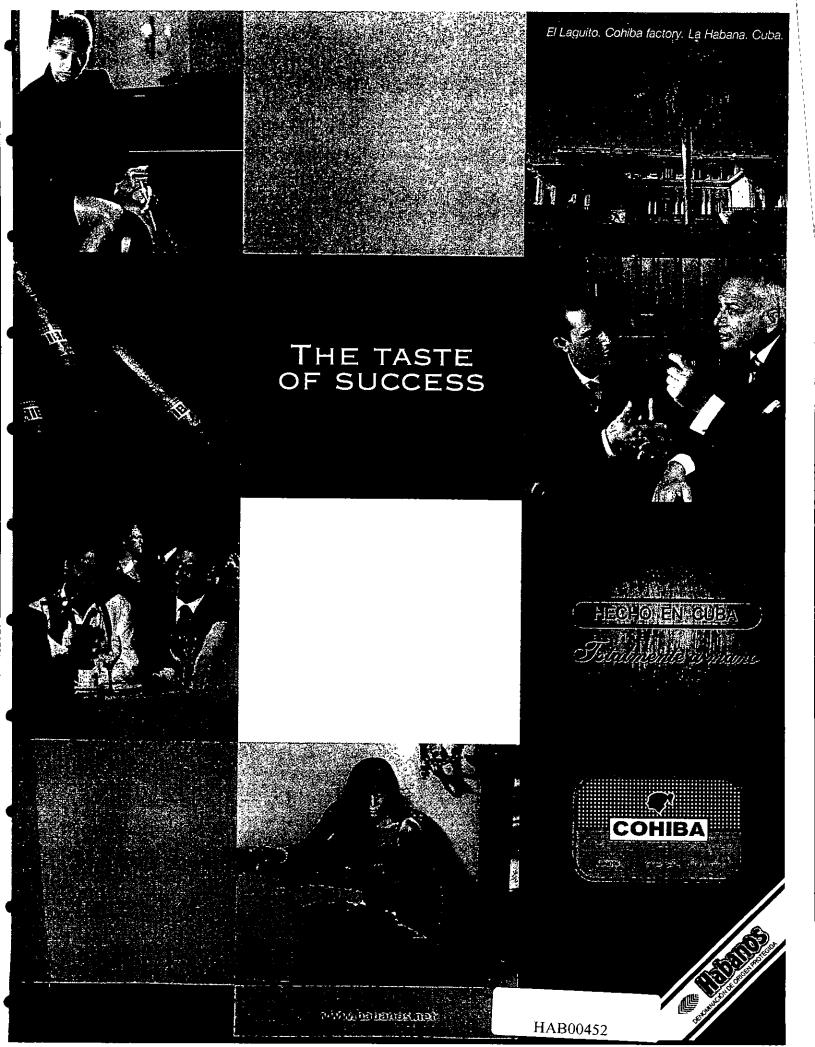
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La Casa del Habano: Worldwide key to our business

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Habanos S.A. Corporation and Tobacco Business Group (TABACUBA) convoke the enthusiasts of good smoking to the most important event that is organized every year in Cuba. This time, the Festival's VIII Edition to be held from February 27 to March 3, 2006 at the Convention Center in Havana, will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Cohiba brand and render tribute to Romeo and Julieta as well.

A week of pleasure and delight for all those who are fond of good smoking and of sharing experience among experts and aficionados of the Habano: the best cigar in the world. A week in an environment designed to provide its participants with an atmosphere that harmoniously combines classical and traditional pleasures of life with top modern ways of enjoying today's world with all its luxury, exquisiteness, beauty and passion.

Key Contact: Eloisa Castellanos Tel.: + 537 204 05 13 ext 566 E-mail: festival@habanos.cu



TOBACCO JOURN

DECEMBER/JANUARY



Rebuild sector: **Treading new paths** > Cigars: Current market trends

Turkey: Tekel to be re-auctioned







- ► Portrait: Sven Hindrikes, CEO of Swedish Match
- ► Country special: India's tobacco market
- ► Monitor: Asia-Pacific in a global context

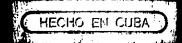
THERE ARE JUST FEW THINGS IN THE WORLD THAT ARE KNOWN WITHOUT QUESTION TO BE BEST OF THEIR KIND.

A HABANO, OR HAVANA CIGAR, IS ONE OF THEM.

THE NATURE OF CUBA'S SOIL AND CLIMATE COMBINED WITH THE KNOWLEDGE OF CUBAN FARMERS

AND CIGAR MAKERS PASSED DOWN FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION MAKES

THE HABANO A UNIQUE PRODUCT.



THE TERM "HABANOS" IS THE PROTECTED

DENOMINATION OF ORIGIN RESERVED EXCLUSIVELY

FOR THE FINEST CIGAR BRANDS MADE IN CUBA .

USING TRADITIONAL METHODS AND FOLLOWING

THE MOST RIGOROUS STANDARDS.

THEY ARE MADE ONLY FROM CUBAN BLACK TOBACCO

GROWN IN THE BEST PRODUCING ZONES OF THE ISLAND.

THIS TOBACCO IS DIRECTLY DESCENDED FROM THE

PLANTS FIRST DISCOVERED IN CUBA

BY CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS OVER 500 YEARS AGO,

WHICH QUICKLY ESTABLISHED AND UNRIVALLED

REPUTATION FOR TASTE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Unique since 1492

www.habanos.com

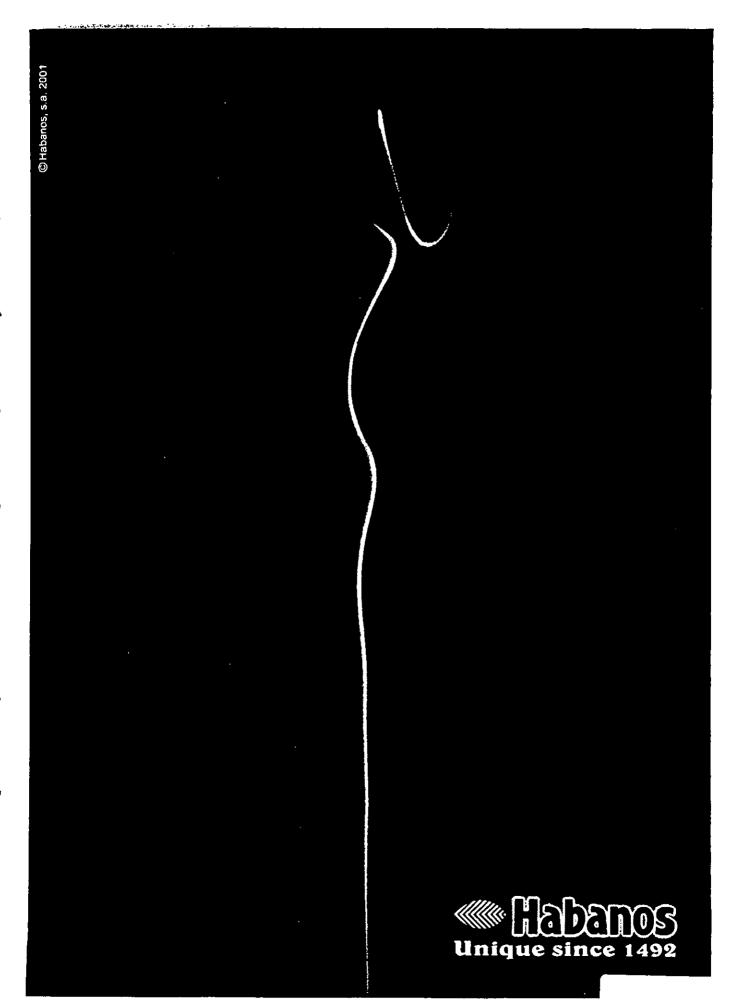


TOBACCO JOURNAL

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2001

6/2001 manufacturers roam

- ► Country special: South East Asia
- ► US terrorist attacks: The impact on tobacco
- ► Hong Kong: Show review



January/February 2003

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Oriental Leaf

Turkey faces an economic crisis throughout 2002

PMB Is on a Roll

A twin arm overrolling machine that offers speed and precision

Carolina Group

NEWPORT's promising domestic-growth horizon

The Hongta Group

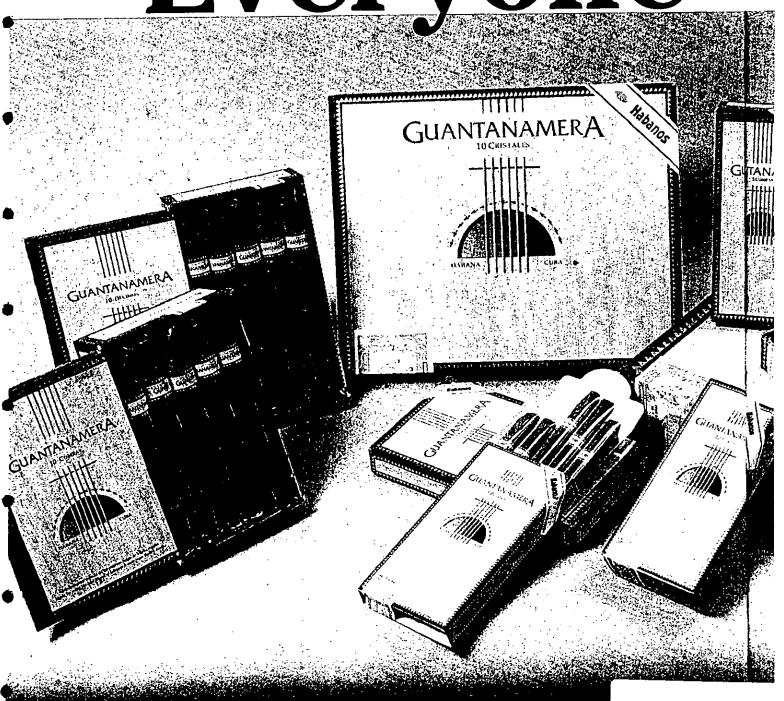
There is no stopping this cigarette manufacturer



Habanos S.A.

Something for

Everyone

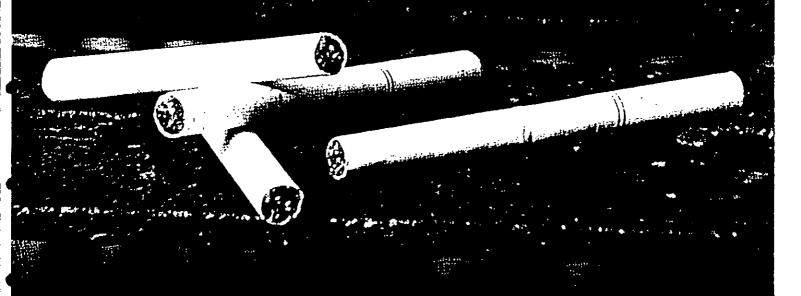


TOBACCO International

July/August 2002

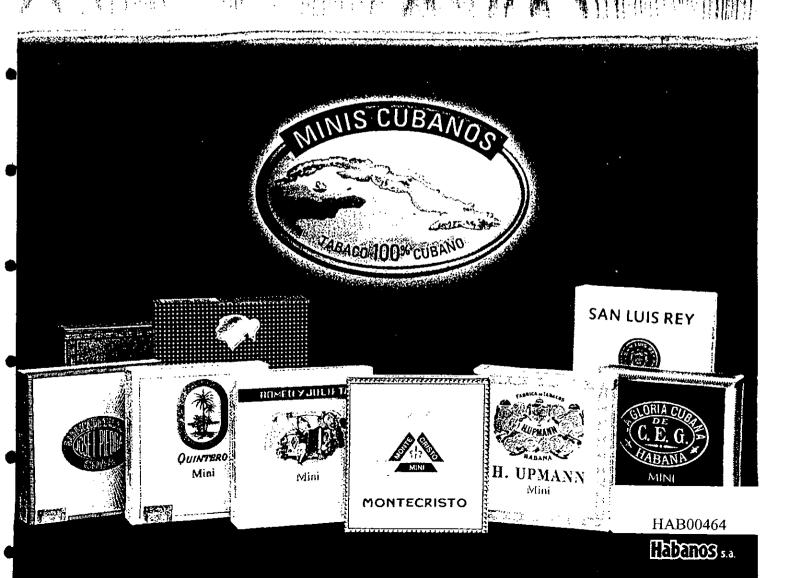
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100 Years of I. The world's number two multitational has cause to celebrate



Profile: ATC · Bulgaria's Tobacco Market · Nat Sherman's

ESSENCE-NATURAL ORIGINAL SIZE.



Even a masterpiece may not last forever

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TOBACCO international

March 2002

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Baumgartner's Next Generation

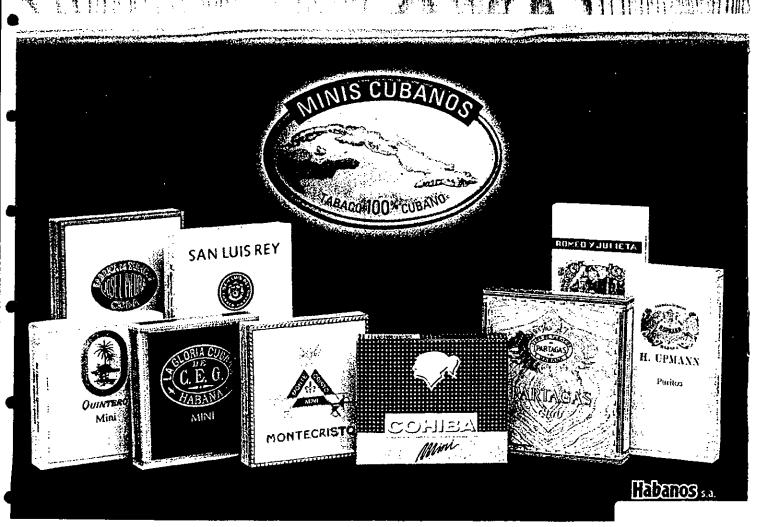
Cavity filters that offer more

Cigarette Counterfeiting SICPA offers up some new security solutions

Euro Tab 2002
Getting the most of the Exhibition and Social Events

India leaf Tobacco · Managing Post in Profile: Altadis

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TOBACCO international

RJR is Ready to Rumble

The cigarette maker defends its turf in a tough retail environment

Twenty Years of Natural American Spirit

Natural tobacco products are here to stay

The Far East Cigarette Market

Competition increases as the markets open up

U.S. Leaf

Exports drop while increased competition from foreign markets continues

ESSENCE-NATURAL ORIGIN COMPOSITIONS COMPO

ABAGO:100% CUBANC SAN LUIS REY Mini MONTECRISTO HAB00470 Habanos

October · November · December 2002

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France's Cigar Market · Villiger Worldwide · Germany's Favorite Cigar Club

Even a masterpiece may not last forever



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

CORPORACION	HARANOS	ς Δ
COM OKACION	HADANOS,	J.A.,

Opposer,

Opposition No. 91165519

- against -

ANNCAS, INC.,

Applicant.

DECLARATION OF DAVID B. GOLDSTEIN

- I, David B. Goldstein, state as follows:
- I am an attorney duly admitted to the practice of law in New York State. I am a member of the law firm of Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C., counsel for Opposer Corporacion Habanos, S.A. ("Habanos S.A."), in this matter.
- 2. Annexed hereto are certain exhibits referred to in Habanos S.A.'s Motion for Summary Judgment and Points and Authorities in Support Thereof, as follows.
- 3. Annexed hereto as Exhibit 1 is a true and correct copy of the USPTO file for HAVANA CLUB, Serial No. 7836302.
- 4. Annexed hereto as Exhibit 2 is a true and correct copy of a license received by this law firm from the Department of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC"), No. CU-74550, dated June 10, 2005, authorizing this law firm and Habanos S.A. to file and prosecute the instant opposition proceeding.

- 5. Annexed hereto as Exhibit 3 are true and correct copies of documents filed with or created by the USPTO concerning the application and registration of the mark HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 & DESIGN, Reg. No. 2177837, owned by Habanos S.A.
- 6. Annexed hereto as Exhibit 4 are true and correct copies of excerpts of entries for "Havana" and for "Cuba" from *The Columbia Gazetteer of North America* (Saul B. Cohen ed. 2000), as republished at www.bartleby.com/69, a website last visited on June 20, 2006.
- 7. Annexed hereto as Exhibit 5 are true and correct copies of five different dictionary entries for "Havana."
- 8. Annexed hereto as Exhibit 6 are true and correct copies of excerpts of entries for "Havana" and for "Cuba" from *The Encyclopedia Britannica Online*, http://www.britannica.com, last visited on August 1, 2006.
- 9. Annexed hereto as Exhibit 7 are true and correct copies of USPTO Office Actions for Serial No. 75751393, HAVANA CLUB, in IC 25, including dictionary and encyclopedia entries annexed thereto.
- 10. Annexed hereto as Exhibit 8 are true and correct copies of excerpts from various cigar books published in the United States concerning the use of the terms "Havanas" and "Havana cigars" to refer to cigars from Cuba.
- 11. Annexed hereto as Exhibit 9 are true and accurate copies of excerpts from cigar books that use the term "Havana Cigar(s)" in the book title, referring to cigars from Cuba.
- 12. Annexed hereto as Exhibit 10 are true and correct copies of online and print articles referring to "Havana(s)" or "Havana cigars" as cigars from Cuba, from the United States cigar consumer magazines Cigar Aficonado and Smoke, the trade magazine Smokeshop, the cigar websites CigarCyclopedia.com and cigarnexus.com, and from amazon.com.

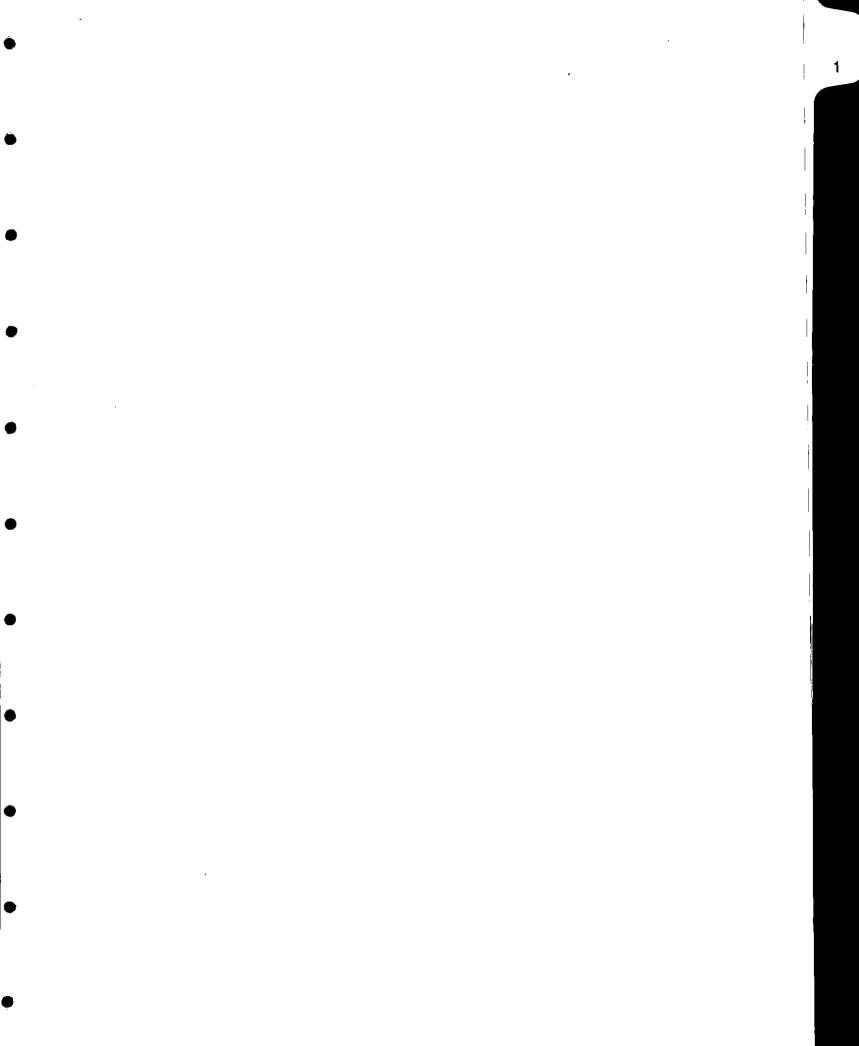
- 13. Annexed hereto as Exhibit 11 are true and correct copies of printouts of news articles retrieved from Westlaw referring to "Havanas" as cigars from Cuba, from the *New York Times*, Forbes, the Los Angeles Times, the Boston Globe, USA Today, the Chicago Tribune, the Chicago Sun Times, and the San Francisco Chronicle.
- 14. Annexed hereto as Exhibit 12 is a true and accurate copy of a printout from cigar-review.com of a press release by Applicant and an accompanying "Cigar Fact," last visited on March 21, 2006.
- 15. Annexed hereto as Exhibit 13 is a true and correct copy of the deposition transcript of William Bock, taken on March 24, 2006.
- 16. Annexed hereto as Exhibit 14 is a true and correct copy of Applicant's Responses to Opposer's Second Set of Interrogatories and Requests for Production of Documents, dated May 16, 2006, and documents produced by Applicant, Bates Nos. 000187-191, 196-98, 202.
- 17. Annexed hereto as Exhibit 15 is a true and correct copy of Applicant's Responses to Opposer's First Set of Interrogatories, dated January 25, 2006.
- 18. Annexed hereto as Exhibit 16 are true and correct copies of Section 8 Declarations of Excusable Nonuse and Section 8 Notices of Acceptance for several registrations in International Class 34 owned by Habanos, S.A. in the USPTO.
- 19. Annexed hereto as Exhibit 17 are true and correct copies of Section 8 and combined Section 8 & 9 Declarations of Excusable Nonuse and Section 8 Notices of Acceptance and combined Section 8 & 9 Notices of Acceptance and Renewal for several registrations in International Class 34 and International Classes 35, 42, owned by Empresa Cubana del Tabaco in the USPTO (with respect to the mark QUAI D'ORSAY, a true and accurate copy of the TARR printout from August 1, 2006 is annexed).

- 20. Annexed hereto as Exhibit 18 are true and correct copies of Section 8 and combined Section 8 & 9 Declarations of Excusable Nonuse and Section 8 Notices of Acceptance and combined Section 8 & 9 Notices of Acceptance and Renewal for several registrations owned by other Cuban nationals in the USPTO.
- 21. Annexed hereto as Exhibit 19 are true and correct copies of post-registration Office Actions and excerpts of responses for LA CASA DEL HABANO, Reg. No. 2,212,119, and HABANA HABANA CUBA & Design, Reg. No. 2,202,488.
- 22. Annexed hereto as Exhibit 20 are true and correct copies of a Default Judgment entered in *Corporacion Habanos, S.A. v. Habanos, Inc.*, 03 Civ. 1963 (KMW) (S.D.N.Y. July 1, 2003); the Withdrawal of Opposition, Express Abandonment, and TTAB Order dated June 1, 2004, in *Corporacion Habanos, S.A., et al. v. Don Rivera, Inc.*, Opposition No. 91152898 (HABANOS REY); and a printout on August 1, 2006 of the docket sheet from TTABVUE in *Corporacion Habanos, S.A., et al. v. Consolidated Cigar Corp.*, Opposition No. 91104731, showing withdrawal of opposition upon express abandonment of HABANOS FABRICA DE TABACOS.
- 23. Annexed hereto as Exhibit 21 are true and correct copies of a USPTO Office Action, dated April 17, 2001 and Response dated October 2, 2001, for HABANOS REY, Serial No. 76168197.
- 24. Annexed hereto as Exhibit 22 is a true and correct copy of *Arechabala v. Havana Rum and Liquors, S.A.*, Cancellation No. 22,881 (TTAB Oct. 19, 1995).
- 25. Annexed hereto as Exhibit 23 is a true and correct copy of a letter dated August19, 1996 from E. Richard Newcomb, Director, OFAC, to Michael Krinsky.

- 26. Annexed hereto as Exhibit 24 is a true and correct copy, with translation, of Decision No. 428, ADMT No. 582-97 (Kraft Foods, Inc./KOOL AID), decided in Havana, Cuba on August 31, 1998.
- I declare under penalty of perjury of the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Dated this 3d day of August, 2006 New York, New York

DAVID B. GOLDSTEIN, ESQ



HAVANA CLUB

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TRADEMARK GENERAL QUERY AS OF: 01/07/05 13:56:39

SERIAL NUMBER:

FILING DATE:

FAST TRACK FILED:

ASSIGNMENTS

78363024 FEES

02/05/2004

NO

REG. NUMBER: 0000000

REG. DATE:

FAST TRACK CURRENT: NO

TICRS

REGISTER: PRINCIPAL

MARK TYPE: TRADEMARK

FILED USE: NO

CURRENTLY USE:

NO

AMENDED USE: NO

FILED ITU: YES

CURRENTLY ITU: YES

AMENDED ITU: NO

FILED 44D: NO

CURRENTLY 44D:

AMENDED 44D: NO

CURRENTLY 44E:

FILED 44E: NO

NO

AMENDED 44E: NO

FILED 66A: NO

CURRENTLY 66A:

NO

NO

FILED NO BASIS: NO

CURRENTLY NO

BASIS: NO

TM ATTORNEY: 61272-REIHNER, DAVID C

TM ATTY LO: 111

LO ASSIGNED:

111

WORK LOCATION: 650-PUBLICATION AND ISSUE SECTION

DATE IN LOC: 11/01/2004 CHRG TO LOC: NONE

CHRG TO: NONE

PHYSICAL LOCATION: MADCD-ALEX. CENTRAL DOCKET

HISTORY

DATE IN PHYS LOC: 11/19/2004

STATUS: 802 - REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE

OPPOSITION

STATUS DATE: 01/05/2005

TM PARALEGAL: PARALEGAL NOT ASSIGNED

TM LIE: LIE NOT ASSIGNED

PUB DATE:

DATE

12/14/2004

ABANDONED:

DATE CANCELLED:

SECTION 8: NO

SECTION 15: NO

ASSIGNMENT: NO

RENEWAL FILED:

RENEWAL DATE:

DATE AMENDED

REG:

NO

CLASSES ACTIVE:

MARK: HAVANA CLUB

STANDARD CHARACTERS CLAIMED: YES

MARK DRAWING CD: 4-STANDARD CHARACTER MARK

COLOR DRAWING CURRENT: NO

CURRENT OWNER INFORMATION

PARTY TYPE: 20-OWNER AT PUBLICATION

NAME:

Anneas, Inc.

ADDRESS:

16112 N.W. 13th Avenue, Suite E

MIAMI FLORIDA 33169

ENTITY:

03-CORPORATION

CITIZENSHIP: FLORIDA

GOODS AND SERVICES

The following symbols indicate that the goods and services have been amended after registration of the Mark.

Double parenthesis ((..)) identify any "less goods";

Single brackets [..] indicate deleted goods; and,

Single asterisks *..* identify additional (new) wording in the goods.

FOR:

cigars made from Cuban seed tobacco

INT. CLASS 034 (U.S. CLASSES 002, 008, 009 and 017)

FIRST USE: None

USE IN COMMERCE: None

CLASS STATUS: 6

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

SECTION 2F: NO

SECTION 2F IN PART: NO

Disclaimer with

Predetermined Text:

"Havana"

PROSECUTION HISTORY

ENT PRCD

DATE	CD	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	NUM	NUM
01/05/2005	ETOF	T	EXTENSION OF TIME TO OPPOSE RECEIVED	024	000000
12/14/2004	PUBO	A	PUBLISHED FOR OPPOSITION	023	000000
11/24/2004	NPUB	O	NOTICE OF PUBLICATION	022	000000
10/05/2004	PREV	0	LAW OFFICE PUBLICATION REVIEW COMPLETED	021	070629
09/20/2004	CNSA	P	APPROVED FOR PUB - PRINCIPAL REGISTER	020	000000
09/17/2004	XAEC	I.	EXAMINER'S AMENDMENT ENTERED	019	070629
09/17/2004	ALIE	A	ASSIGNED TO LIE	018	070629
09/16/2004	CNEA	О	EXAMINERS AMENDMENT MAILED	017	000000
09/15/2004	CNEA	R	EXAMINERS AMENDMENT -WRITTEN	016	061272
09/01/2004	CNRT	F	NON-FINAL ACTION MAILED	015	000000
08/31/2004	CNRT	W	SU - NON-FINAL ACTION - WRITTEN	014	061272
08/31/2004	DOCK	D	ASSIGNED TO EXAMINER	003	061272
08/28/2004	DOCK	D	ASSIGNED TO EXAMINER	002	078434
02/13/2004	NWAP	I	NEW APPLICATION ENTERED IN TRAM	001	000000

CORRESPONDENCE

Attorney:

Jesus Sanchelima, Esq.

Attorney Docket Number: 240021

Correspondence Address:

Jesus Sanchelima, Esq.

Sanchelima & Associates, P.A.

235 S.W. Le Jeune Road Miami, FL 33134-1762

Phone:

305-447-1617

Fax:

305-445-8484

OTHER INFORMATION

Section 8 In Part: NO

Repub Sec 12C: NO

Pub Date 12C:

Change In Registration: NO

TTAB Decision: NO

Lost Case: NO

In TICRS: YES

PRIOR OWNER INFORMATION

PARTY TYPE: 10-ORIGINAL APPLICANT

NAME:

Anncas, Inc.

ADDRESS:

16112 N.W. 13th Avenue, Suite E

MIAMI FLORIDA 33169

ENTITY: 03-CORPORATION

CITIZENSHIP: FLORIDA

OG INFORMATION

OG Issue Date:

OG Status: 040 - ITU SUSPENDED

OG Category: 05 - ITU - NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE

PTO Form 1478 (Rev 4/98)

OMB Control #0651-0009 (Exp. 06/30/2005)

Trademark/Service Mark Application, Principal Register

Serial Number: 78363024 Filing Date: 02/05/2004

The table below presents the data as entered.

Input Field	Entered		
MARK SECTION			
MARK	HAVANA CLUB		
STANDARD CHARACTERS	YES		
USPTO-GENERATED IMAGE	YES		
LITERAL ELEMENT	HAVANA CLUB		
MARK STATEMENT	The mark consists of standard characters, without claim to any particular font, style, size, or color.		
OWNER SECTION			
NAME	Anneas, Inc.		
STREET	16112 N.W. 13th Avenue, Suite E		
СТТҮ	Miami		
STATE	FL		
ZIP/POSTAL CODE	33169		
COUNTRY	USA		
PHONE	305-447-1617		
AUTHORIZED EMAIL COMMUNICATION	No		
LEGAL ENTITY SECTION			
ТҮРЕ	CORPORATION		
STATE/COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION	Florida		
GOODS AND/OR SERVICE	S SECTION		

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INTERNATIONAL CLASS	034
DESCRIPTION	cigars
FILING BASIS	Section 1(b)
ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS S	ECTION
MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENT	Havana is the capital and largest city of Cuba.
SIGNATURE SECTION	
SIGNATORY FILE	\\ticrs\EXPORT11\IMAGEOUT 11\783\630 \\78363024\xml4\ \APP0003.JPG
SIGNATORY NAME	William C. Bock
SIGNATORY POSITION	President
PAYMENT SECTION	
NUMBER OF CLASSES	1
NUMBER OF CLASSES PAID	1
SUBTOTAL AMOUNT	335
TOTAL AMOUNT	335
ATTORNEY	
NAME	Jesus Sanchelima, Esq.
FIRM NAME	Sanchelima & Associates, P.A.
STREET	235 S.W. Le Jeune Road
CITY	Miami
STATE	FL
ZIP/POSTAL CODE	33134-1762
COUNTRY	USA
PHONE	305-447-1617
FAX	305-445-8484
AUTHORIZED EMAIL COMMUNICATION	No
ATTORNEY DOCKET NUMBER	240021
OTHER APPOINTED ATTORNEY(S)	Albert Bordas, Esq. and Amaury Cruz, Esq.
CORRESPONDENCE SECTION	`
NAME	Jesus Sanchelima, Esq.

file://\ticrs-ais-01\ticrsexport\HtmlToTiffInput\APP00012005_01_07_14_02_18_UPWS_... 1/7/2005

FIRM NAME	Sanchelima & Associates, P.A.
STREET	235 S.W. Le Jeune Road
CITY	Miami
STATE	FL
ZIP/POSTAL CODE	33134-1762
COUNTRY	USA
PHONE	305-447-1617
FAX	305-445-8484
AUTIIORIZED EMAIL COMMUNICATION	No
FILING INFORMATION	
SUBMIT DATE	Thu Feb 05 13:24:49 EST 2004
TEAS STAMP	USPTO/BAS-68213231202-200 40205132449069200-7836302 4-20038ca5d89651d3eb47997 267ce3adaca-DA-1188-20040 205132135484524

PTO Form 1478 (Rev 4/98)
OMB Control #0651-0009 (Exp. 06/30/2005)

Trademark/Service Mark Application, Principal Register

Serial Number: 78363024 Filing Date: 02/05/2004

To the Commissioner for Trademarks:

MARK: (Standard Characters, see mark)

The mark consists of standard characters, without claim to any particular font, style, size, or color.

The literal element of the mark consists of HAVANA CLUB.

The applicant, Anneas, Inc., a corporation of Florida, residing at 16112 N.W. 13th Avenue, Suite E, Miami, FL, USA, 33169, requests registration of the trademark/service mark identified above in the United States Patent and Trademark Office on the Principal Register established by the Act of July 5, 1946 (15 U.S.C. Section 1051 et seq.), as amended.

Intent to Use: The applicant has a bona fide intention to use or use through the applicant's related company or licensee the mark in commerce on or in connection with the identified goods and/or services. (15 U.S.C. Section 1051(b)).

International Class 034: cigars

Havana is the capital and largest city of Cuba.

The applicant hereby appoints Jesus Sanchelima, Esq. and Albert Bordas, Esq. and Amaury Cruz, Esq. of Sanchelima & Associates, P.A.235 S.W. Le Jeune Road, Miami, FL, USA, 33134-1762 to submit this application on behalf of the applicant. The attorney docket/reference number is 240021.

A fee payment in the amount of \$335 will be submitted with the application, representing payment for 1 class(es).

Declaration

The undersigned, being hereby warned that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. Section 1001, and that such willful false statements, and the like, may jeopardize the validity of the application or any resulting registration, declares that he/she is properly authorized to execute this application on behalf of the applicant; he/she believes the applicant to be the owner of the trademark/service mark sought to be registered, or, if the application is being filed under 15 U.S.C. Section 1051(b), he/she believes applicant to be entitled to use such mark in commerce; to the best of his/her knowledge and belief no other person, firm, corporation, or association has the right to use the mark in commerce, either in the identical form thereof or in such near resemblance thereto as to be likely, when used on or in connection with the goods/services of such other person, to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive; and that all statements made of his/her own knowledge are true; and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true.

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Signature:

Signatory's Name: William C. Bock Signatory's Position: President

Signatory's Signature: Signature

Mailing Address:

Jesus Sanchelima, Esq. 235 S.W. Le Jeune Road Miami, FL 33134-1762

RAM Sale Number: 1188

RAM Accounting Date: 02/05/2004

Serial Number: 78363024

Internet Transmission Date: Thu Feb 05 13:24:49 EST 2004 TEAS Stamp: USPTO/BAS-68213231202-200402051324490692

00-78363024-20038ca5d89651d3eb47997267ce 3adaca-DA-1188-20040205132135484524 APPLICANT NAME: Anucas, Inc.
MARK: HAVANA CLUB (standard character format)

Declaration

The undersigned, being herely warned that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. Section 1001, and that such willful false statements, and the like, may jeopardize the validity of the application or any resulting registration, declares that he/she is properly authorized to execute this application on behalf of the applicant; he/she believes the applicant to be the owner of the trademark/service man's sought to be registered, or, if the application is being filed under 15 U.S.C. Section 1051(b), he/she believes applicant to be entitled to use such mark in commerce; to the best of his/her knowledge and belief no other person, firm, corporation, or association has the right to use the mark in commerce, either in the identical form thereof or in such near resemblance thereto as to be likely, when used on or in connection with the goods/services of such other person, to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive; and that all statements made of his/her own knowledge are true; and that all statements made on information and belief are be lieved to be true.

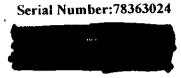
Signature: Date: Date: Date: Signatory's Name: Date: D

Go Back

Drawing Page

Date/Time Stamp: 02/05/2004





Mark (USPTO-generated image for standard characters):

HAVANA CLUB

file: 20040205132449069200-78363024

HAVANA CLUB

X Search Page 1 of 1

*** User:dreihner ***

#	Totai	Dead	Live	Live	Status/	Search
	Marks	Marks	Viewed	Viewed	Search	
			Docs	Images	Duration	
01	1	0	I	1	0:01	78363024[SN]
02	4	1	3	2	0:02	"anncas" [on]
03	5?7	N/A	0	0	0:02	*ha {*VB*}an*[bi,ti]
04	13801	N/A	0	0	0:02	*{"ck"}lub*[bi,ti]
05	30	21	9	5	0:02	3 and 4
06	99	56	43	14	0:03	4 and "034"[ic]

Session started 8/31/04 1:36:58 PM
Session finished 8/31/04 1:42:29 PM
Total search duration 0 minutes 12 seconds
Session duration 5 minutes 31 seconds
Defaut NEAR limit=1ADJ limit=1

Sent to TICRS as Serial Number: 78363024

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SERIAL NO: 78/363024

APPLICANT:

Anneas, Inc.

CORRESPONDENT ADDRESS:

Jesus Sanchelima, Esq. Sanchelima & Associates, P.A. 235 S.W. Le Jeune Road Miami, FL 33134-1762 RETURN ADDRESS: Commissioner for Trademarks 2900 Crystal Drive Arlington, VA 22202-3514

MARK:

HAVANA CLUB

CORRESPONDENT'S REFERENCE/DOCKET NO: 240021

CORRESPONDENT EMAIL ADDRESS:

Please provide in all correspondence:

- Filing date, serial number, mark and applicant's name.
- 2. Date of this Office Action.
- Examining Attorney's name and Law Office number.
- Your telephone number and e-mail address.

OFFICE ACTION

TO AVOID ABANDONMENT, WE MUST RECEIVE A PROPER RESPONSE TO THIS OFFICE ACTION WITHIN 6 MONTHS OF OUR MAILING OR E-MAILING DATE.

Serial Number 78/363024

Registration is refused because the proposed mark consists of or comprises geographically deceptively misdescriptive matter in relation to the identified goods. Trademark Act Section 2(e)(3), 15 U.S.C. §1052(e)(3); In re Les Halles De Paris J.V., 334 F.3d 1371, 67 USPQ2d 1539 (Fed. Cir. 2003); In re California Innovations Inc., 329 F.3d 1334, 66 USPQ2d 1853 (Fed. Cir. 2003); See In re Budge Mfg. Co., 857 F.2d 773, 8 USPQ2d 1259 (Fed. Cir. 1988); In re Perry Mfg. Co., 12 USPQ2d 1751 (TTAB 1989); In re Shapely, Inc., 231 USPQ 72 (TTAB 1986).

The primary significance of the term "Havana" is geographic. The public is likely to believe that applicant's goods come from this place because Havana, Cuba, is a place where cigars are produced. Furthermore, this belief would materially influence consumers to purchase the goods because Havana, Cuba, a location where cigars are produced, is renown for the production of cigars and purchasers would base the purchase of those goods upon the misconception that applicant's goods originate from Havana, Cuba. See In re House of Windsor, Inc., 221 USPQ 53 (TTAB 1983), recon. denied, 223 USPQ 191 (TTAB 1984).

Although applicant's proposed mark contains the term "Club", under Trademark Act Section 2(e)(3) the geographically deceptively misdescriptive matter need not be the entire mark, or even the dominant portion of the mark. It is sufficient if some portion of the proposed mark is geographically deceptively misdescriptive with respect to the goods and/or services in question. See e.g., American Speech-

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Language-Hearing Ass'n v. National Hearing Aid Society, 224 USPQ 798, 808 (TTAB 1984).

Applicant cannot avoid a geographically deceptively misdescriptive refusal by disclaiming the geographically deceptively misdescriptive term pursuant to Trademark Act Section 6(a). See TMEP \$1203.02 and cases cited therein.

The examining attorney has searched the Office records and has found no similar registered or pending mark which would bar registration under Trademark Act Section 2(d), 15 U.S.C. §1052(d). TMEP §704.02.

NOTICE: TRADEMARK OPERATION RELOCATING OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 2004

The Trademark Operation is relocating to Alexandria, Virginia, in October and November 2004. Effective October 4, 2004, all Trademark-related paper mail (except documents sent to the Assignment Services Division for recordation, certain documents filed under the Madrid Protocol, and requests for copies of trademark documents) must be sent to:

Commissioner for Trademarks P.O. Box 1451 Alexandria, VA 22313-1451

Applicants, registration owners, attorneys and other Trademark customers are strongly encouraged to correspond with the USPTO online via the Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS), at www.uspto.gov.

/David C. Reihner/, Examining Attorney Law Office 111, 703-308-9111 ext. 469 703-746-8111 fax.

How to respond to this Office Action:

To respond formally using the Office's Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS), visit http://www.uspto.gov/teas/index.html and follow the instructions.

To respond formally via regular mail, your response should be sent to the mailing Return Address listed above and include the serial number, law office and examining attorney's name on the upper right corner of each page of your response.

To check the status of your application at any time, visit the Office's Trademark Applications and Registrations Retrieval (TARR) system at http://tarr.uspto.gov/

For general and other useful information about trademarks, you are encouraged to visit the Office's web site at http://www.uspto.gov/main/trademarks.htm

FOR INQUIRIES OR QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS OFFICE ACTION, PLEASE CONTACT THE ASSIGNED EXAMINING ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SERIAL NO: 78/363024

APPLICANT: Anneas, Inc.



RETURN ADDRESS:Commissioner for Trademarks

Arlington, VA 22202-3514

2900 Crystal Drive

CORRESPONDENT ADDRESS:

Jesus Sanchelima, Esq. Sanchelima & Associates, P.A. 235 S.W. Le Jeune Road Miami, FL 33134-1762

if no free are enclosed, the address should

include the words "Box Responses - No Fee."

MARK: HAVANA CLUB

CORRESPONDENT'S REFERENCE/DOCKET NO: 240021

CORRESPONDENT EMAIL ADDRESS:

Please provide in all correspondence:

- Filing date, serial number, mark and applicant's name.
- 2. Date of this Office Action.
- Examining Attorney's name and Law Office number.
- Your telephone number and email address.

Serial Number 78/363024

EXAMINER'S AMENDMENT

In accordance with the authorization granted by Jesus Sanchelima on September 15, 2004, the application has been AMENDED as indicated below. Please note that if the identification of goods or services has been amended below, any future amendments must be in accordance with 37 C.F.R. 2.71 (a); TMEP section 1402.07(e). No response is necessary unless there is an objection to the amendment. If there is an objection to the amendment, the applicant should notify the examining attorney immediately.

The identification of goods has been amended to be "eigars made from Cuban seed tobacco".

The following has been inserted into the body of the application:

No claim is made to the exclusive right to use the word "Havana" apart from the mark as shown.

NOTICE: TRADEMARK OPERATION RELOCATING OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 2004

The Trademark Operation is relocating to Alexandria, Virginia, in October and November 2004.

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Effective October 4, 2004, all Trademark-related paper mail (except documents sent to the Assignment Services Division for recordation, certain documents filed under the Madrid Protocol, and requests for copies of trademark documents) must be sent to:

Commissioner for Trademarks P.O. Box 1451 Alexandria, VA 22313-1451

Applicants, registration owners, attorneys and other Trademark customers are strongly encouraged to correspond with the USPTO online via the Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS), at www.uspto.gov.

/David C. Reihner/, Examining Attorney Law Office 111, 703-308-9111 ext. 469 703-746-8111 fax.



Commissioner for Trademarks P.O. Box 1451 Alexandria , VA 22313-1451 www.uspto.gov

Nov 24, 2004

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION UNDER 12(a)

1.	Serial No.:
	78/363,024

Mark:
HAVANA CLUB
Standard Character Mark

- International Class(es):
 34
- 4. Publication Date: Dec 14, 2004

5. Applicant: Anncas, Inc.

The mark of the application identified appears to be entitled to registration. The mark will, in accordance with Section 12(a) of the Trademark Act of 1946, as amended, be published in the Official Gazette on the date indicated above for the purpose of opposition by any person who believes he will be damaged by the registration of the mark. If no opposition is filed within the time specified by Section 13(a) of the Statute or by rules 2.101 or 2.102 of the Trademark Rules, the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks may issue a notice of allowance pursuant to section 13(b) of the Statute.

Copies of the trademark portion of the Official Gazette containing the publication of the mark may be obtained from:

The Superintendent of Documents U.S. Government Printing Office PO Box 371954
Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954
Phone: (202) 512-1800

By direction of the Commissioner.

Correspondence Address:

Jesus Sanchelima, Esq. Sanchelima & Associates, P.A. 235 S.W. Le Jeune Road Miami, FL 33134-1762

TMP&I

Trademark Trial and Appeal Board Electronic Filing System. http://estta.uspto.gov

ESTTA Tracking number: ESTTA22584

Filing date: 01/05/2005

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Applicant: Anneas, Inc.

Application Serial Number: 78363024

Application Filing Date: 02/05/2004

Mark. HAVANA CLUB

Date of Publication 12/14/2004

First 90 Day Request for Extension of Time to Oppose for Good Cause

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. Section 2.102, Bacardi & Company Limited, 1000 Bacardi Road, Nassau, , BAHAMAS, a corporation organized under the laws of Liechtenstein, respectfully requests that it be granted a 90-day extension of time to file a notice of opposition against the above-identified mark for cause shown.

Potential opposer believes that good causes are established for this request by:

- The potential opposer needs additional time to investigate the claim
- The potential opposer needs additional time to confer with counsel

The time within which to file a notice of opposition is set to expire on 01/13/2005. Bacardi & Company Limited respectfully requests that the time period within which to file an opposition be extended until 04/13/2005.

Respectfully submitted, /Michelle M. Graham/ 01/05/2005

Michelle M. Graham, Esq. Kelley Drye & Warren LLP 101 Park Avenue New York, NY10178 UNITED STATES

mgraham@kellcydrye.com

212-808-5127

•

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE Trademark Trial and Appeal Board P.O. Box 1451
Alexandria, VA 22313-1451

Michelle M. Graham, Esq. Kelley Drye & Warren LLP 101 Park Avenue New York, NY 10178

Mailed: January 5, 2005

Serial No.: 78363024

ESTTA TRACKING NO: ESTTA22584

The request to extend time to oppose is granted until 4/13/2005 on behalf of potential opposer Bacardi & Company Limited

Please do not hesitate to contact the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board at (703) 308-9300 if you have any questions relating to this extension.

New Developments at the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board

TTAB forms for electronic filing of extensions of time to oppose, notices of opposition, petition for cancellation, notice of ex parte appeal, and inter partes filings are now available at http://estta.uspto.gov. Images of TTAB proceeding files can be viewed using TTABVue at http://ttabvue.uspto.gov.

Parties should also be aware of changes in the rules affecting trademark matters, including rules of practice before the TTAB. See Rules of Practice for Trademark-Related Filings Under the Madrid Protocol Implementation Act, 68 Fed. R. 55,748 (September 26, 2003) (effective November 2, 2003) Reorganization of Correspondence and Other Provisions, 68 Fed. Reg. 48,286 (August 13, 2003) (effective September 12, 2003). Notices concerning the rules changes are available at www.uspto.gov.

Trademark Trial and Appeal Board Electronic Filing System. http://estta.uspto.gov

ESTTA Tracking number: ESTTA22585

01/05/2005

Filing date:

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Applicant: Anneas, Inc.

Application Serial Number: 78363024

Application Filing Date: 02/05/2004

Mark: HAVANA CLUB

Date of Publication 12/14/2004

First 90 Day Request for Extension of Time to Oppose for Good Cause

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. Section 2.102, Bacardi U.S.A., Inc., 2100 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, FL33137-5088, UNITED STATES, a corporation organized under the laws of Delaware, respectfully requests that it be granted a 90-day extension of time to file a notice of opposition against the above-identified mark for cause shown.

Potential opposer believes that good causes are established for this request by:

- · The potential opposer needs additional time to investigate the claim
- The potential opposer needs additional time to confer with counsel

The time within which to file a notice of opposition is set to expire on 01/13/2005. Bacardi U.S.A., Inc. respectfully requests that the time period within which to file an opposition be extended until 04/13/2005.

Respectfully submitted, /Michelle M. Graham/ 01/05/2005 Michelle M. Graham, Esq. Kelley Drye & Warren LLP 101 Park Avenue New York, NY10178 UNITED STATES

mgraham@kelleydrye.com

212-808-5127

HAB00127

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE Trademark Trial and Appeal Board P.O. Box 1451
Alexandria, VA 22313-1451

Michelle M. Graham, Esq. Kelley Drye & Warren LLP 101 Park Avenue New York, NY 10178

Mailed: January 5, 2005

Serial No.: 78363024

ESTTA TRACKING NO: ESTTA22585

The request to extend time to oppose is granted until 4/13/2005 on behalf of potential opposer Bacardi U.S.A., Inc.

Please do not hesitate to contact the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board at (703) 308-9300 if you have any questions relating to this extension.

New Developments at the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board

TTAB forms for electronic filing of extensions of time to oppose, notices of opposition, petition for cancellation, notice of ex parte appeal, and inter partes filings are now available at http://estta.uspto.gov. Images of TTAB proceeding files can be viewed using TTABVue at http://ttabvue.uspto.gov.

Parties should also be aware of changes in the rules affecting trademark matters, including rules of practice before the TTAB. See Rules of Practice for Trademark-Related Filings Under the Madrid Protocol Implementation Act, 68 Fed. R. 55,748 (September 26, 2003) (effective November 2, 2003) Reorganization of Correspondence and Other Provisions, 68 Fed. Reg. 48,286 (August 13, 2003) (effective September 12, 2003). Notices concerning the rules changes are available at www.uspto.gov.

1		
	2	



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

JUN 10 2005

License No. CU-74550

Michael Krinsky, Esq.
Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C.
740 Broadway at Astor Place, Fifth Floor
New York, NY 10003-9518

Dear Mr. Krinsky:

Pursuant to your February, 2005 license request, enclosed please find a specific license authorizing Habanos, S.A. and the law firm of Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C. to file and prosecute an opposition in the Trademark Trial and Appeals Board of the United States Patent and Trademark Office to an application to register the trademark HAVANA CLUB in international class 34 for cigars filed by Anncas, Inc. (USPTO Serial Number 78363024). The authorization contained in the enclosed license is limited to the facts and circumstances specific to the application, including the related pending trademark proceeding.

Sincerely,

Robert W. Werner

Director

Office of Foreign Assets Control

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

Cuban Assets Control Regulations

License No. CU-74550

LICENSE

(Granted under the authority of 50 U.S.C. App. 5(b), 22 U.S.C. 2370(a), 22 U.S.C. 6001 et seq., Proclamation 3447, and 31 CFR Parts 501 and 515)

To: Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C. (the "Licensee")

740 Broadway at Astor Place, Fifth Floor

New York, NY 10003-9518 ATTN: Michael Krinsky, Esq.

....,

1. Pursuant to your application dated February 11, 2005 (altogether, the "Application"), the following transaction(s) is hereby licensed:

* * * * * SEE REVERSE *

- 2. This license is granted upon the statements and representations made in your application, or otherwise filed with or made to the Treasury Department as a supplement to your application, and is subject to the conditions, among others, that you comply in all respects with all regulations, rulings, orders and instructions issued by the Secretary of the Treasury under the authority cited above and the terms of this license.
- 3. The licensee shall furnish and make available for inspection any relevant information, records or reports requested by the Secretary of the Treasury or any duly authorized officer or agency of the Secretary.
- 4. This license is not transferable, is subject to the provisions of 31 C.F.R. Parts 501 and 515, and any regulations and rulings issued pursuant thereto and may be revoked or modified at any time at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury acting directly or through the agency through which the license was issued, or any other agency designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. If this license was issued as a result of willful misrepresentation on the part of the applicant or his duly authorized agent, it may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be declared void from the date of its issuance, or from any other date.
- 5. This license does not excuse compliance with any law or regulation administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control or another agency (including reporting requirement) applicable to the transaction(s) herein licensed, nor does it release the Licensee(s) or third parties from civil or criminal liability for violation: of any law or regulation.

Issued by direction and on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury:

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL

Robert W. Werner

Director

[Attention is directed to 19 U.S.C. 1592 and 1595a, 18 U.S.C. 545, 18 U.S.C. 1001, 50 U.S.C. App. 16, and 31 CFR 515.701 et seq. for provisions relating to penalties.]

License No. CU-74550
Licensees: Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C.

- Page 2 of 2 ·

- SECTION 1 AUTHORIZATION: (a) All necessary transactions are authorized to enable the Cuban entity Habanos, S.A. ("Habanos"), to file and prosecute an opposition in the Trademark Trial and Appeals Board of the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USTPO") to an application to register the trademark HAVANA CLUB in international class 34 for cigars filed by Anneas, Inc. (USTPO Serial Number 7863024) and to pay all necessary filing and other fees in connection therewith.
- (b) The law firm of Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C. is authorized to provide legal representation to Habanos in said opposition proceedings, to solicit and receive from Habanos, or other appropriate Cuban entity, legal fees for said representation and reimbursement for any expenses incurred in connection with that representation, provided that the payments originate from a source not currently within the United States, within the possession or control of a person subject to U.S. jurisdiction, and such payment is not made from a blocked account or blocked funds.
- (c) The law firm of Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C., is authorized to open and maintain an escrow account at a U.S. financial institution for funds to be used to cover fees and expenses to be incurred in connection with the legal representation authorized by the license and to return to its source outside the United States any unused portion of advances held in the escrow account.
- SECTION 2 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: (a) The Licensee must submit copies of all pleadings, motions, memoranda, exhibits, stipulations, correspondence, and proposed orders or judgments (including any proposed final judgment or default judgment) submitted to the court or decision-making body, and of all orders, decisions, opinions, or memoranda issued by the court or decision-making body to Office of Chief Counsel, Office of Foreign Assets Control, U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Annex Bidg., Washington, D.C. 20220, within ten days of filing, submission or issuance.
- (b) The Licensee must report by immediate telephone call or facsimile transmission to the Chief Counsel's Office, Office of Foreign Assets Control (tel: 202/622-2410; fax: 202/622-1911), the scheduling of any hearing or status conference in legal proceedings whenever it appears that a court or decision-making body may issue an order or judgment or default judgment or is considering or may decide any pending motion dispositive of the merits of an action or of any claim raised in an action. See 31 CFR § 501.605.
- SECTION 3 WARNING: (a) Except as authorized in Section 1 above, nothing in this license authorizes persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to engage in any transaction or activity prohibited by the Cuban Asset Control Regulations.
- (b) Nothing in this license authorizes a debit from any blocked account.
- **SECTION 4 PRECEDENCE:** The authorization contained in this license is limited to the facts and circumstances specific to the application.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

CANON FAI	K-705, No.:(202) 622-1657; FAX CONFIRM No.:(202) 622-253
DATE:	5/10/05
NO. OF PA	AGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 4
PLEASE DE	CLIVER THE FOLLOWING PAGES TO:
NAME:	michael Krinsky
	Michael Krinsky Halinowitz Boudin
FROM:	CLARA Y. DAVID LICENSING OFFICER OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY 1500 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., 2ND ANX. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220
COMMENTS:	Letter & license - Habanas, S. A.
ADDRESSEE'	s facsimile No.: 212/674-4614
ADDRESSEE'	5 CONFIRMATION No.: 212/254-1111
IF INCOMPL	ETE, PLEASE CALL (202) 622-2480

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Commissioner for Trademarks 2900 Crystal Drive Arlington, VA 22202-3514 www.uspto.gov

REGISTRATION NO: 2177837 SERIAL NO: 75/151320 REGISTRATION DATE: 08/04/1998 MARK: HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 AND DESIGN REGISTRATION OWNER: CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A.

MAILING DATE: 03/23/2004

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

MICHAEL KRINSKY RABINOWITZ BOUDIN STANDARD KRINSKY ET AL 740 BROADWAY AT ASTOR PLACE, FIFTH FLOOR NEW YORK NY 10003-9518

NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE

15 U.S.C. Sec. 1058(a)(1)

THE AFFIDAVIT FILED FOR THE ABOVE-IDENTIFIED REGISTRATION MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 8 OF THE TRADEMARK ACT, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 1058.

ACCORDINGLY, THE SECTION 8 AFFIDAVIT IS ACCEPTED.

THE REGISTRATION WILL REMAIN IN FORCE FOR CLASS(ES): 034.

HARPER, BARBARA A PARALEGAL SPECIALIST POST-REGISTRATION DIVISION (703)308-9500

PLEASE SEE THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS NOTICE FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING REQUIREMENTS FOR MAINTAINING THIS REGISTRATION

ORIGINAL

REQUIREMENTS FOR MAINTAINING A FEDERAL TRADEMARK REGISTRATION

I) SECTION 8: AFFIDAVIT OF CONTINUED USE

The registration shall remain in force for 10 years, except that the registration shall be canceled for failure to file an Affidavit of Continued Use under Section 8 of the Trademark Act, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 1058, at the end of each successive 10-year period following the date of registration.

Failure to file the Section 8 Affidavit will result in the cancellation of the registration.

II) SECTION 9: APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL

- The registration shall remain in force for 10 years, subject to the provisions of Section 8, except that the registration shall expire for failure to file an Application for Renewal under Section 9 of the Trademark Act, 15 U.S.C. Sec. 1059, at the end of each successive 10-year period following the date of registration.
- Failure to file the Application for Renewal will result in the expiration of the registration.
- NO FURTHER NOTICE OR REMINDER OF THESE REQUIREMENTS WILL BE SENT TO THE REGISTRANT BY THE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE REGISTRANT CONTACT THE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE APPROXIMATELY ONE YEAR BEFORE THE EXPIRATION OF THE TIME PERIODS SHOWN ABOVE TO DETERMINE APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS AND FEES.

RABINOWITZ, BOUDIN, STANDARD, KRINSKY & LIEBERMAN, P.C. ATTORNEYS AT LAW

740 BROADWAY AT ASTOR PLACE, FIFTH FLOOR NEW YORK, NY 10003-9518

TELEPHONE (212) 254-1111

FACSIMILE (212) 674-4614

LEONARD B. BOUDIN (1912-1989) MICHAEL KRINSKY ERIC M. LIEBERMAN DAVID B. GOLDSTEIN

ROGER BEARDEN GREGORY SILBERT † CHRISTOPHER J. KLATELL CARRIE CORCORAN

†ADMITTED IN CALIFORNIA ONLY

COUNSEL
VICTOR RABINOWITZ
MICHAEL B. STANDARD
LEONARD I. WEINGLASS
ELLEN J. WINNER
DEBRA EVENSON
TERRY GROSS

January 26, 2004

Via Facsimile and U.S. Mail

BOX PostReg FEE Commissioner for Trademarks 2900 Crystal Drive, Suite 3B-30 Arlington, Virginia 22202-3513

Re:

Mark: HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492

International Class: 34 Applicant: HABANOS S.A.

Reg. No.: 2,177,837

Dear Sir/Madam:

Enclosed please find a Declaration of Excusable Nonuse Under Section 8 and the \$100 filing fee.

Also enclosed is a SASE postcard. Please stamp and return upon receipt.

Please direct any inquiries to the undersigned.

Sincerely,

David B. Goldstein

Enclosures

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Mark:

HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492

Registration No.:

2,177,837

Int'l Class:

34

DECLARATION OF EXCUSABLE NONUSE UNDER SECTION 8

The undersigned declares that:

- 1. I am a representative of CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., a corporation organized under the laws of the Republic of Cuba, and am authorized to execute this declaration on behalf of said corporation.
- 2. Said corporation is the owner of the above-identified registration issued on August 4, 1998.
- 3. The mark, HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492, is currently in use in commerce in Cuba and in numerous other countries, but is not currently in use in the United States.
- 4. This mark is not in use in commerce in the United States solely because any such use is prohibited by the United States Treasury Department's Cuban Assets Control Regulations, 31 C.F.R. 515.201(b). These regulations implement the United States' trade and financial embargo against Cuba and Cuban nationals. They prohibit, *inter alia*, the importation of any goods in which Cuba or any Cuban national has any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect; prohibit the transfer of any property or property interest, including the licensing of trademarks, from any Cuban national to any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; and prohibit any payment to Cuba or a Cuban national. Thus, the Cuban Assets Control Regulations prohibit CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., a Cuban national, 31 C.F.R. 515.302(a)(2), from using the mark HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 in commerce in the United States, and therefore the mark HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 has not been used in commerce in the United States.
- 5. The Regulations explicitly provide that Cuban entities can register trademarks in the United States, 31 CFR § 515.527(a)(1), despite the fact that the Regulations also prohibit these entities from using the marks in commerce in the United States. Thus, this indicates that the intent of the United States is to provide protection to the trademarks of Cuban businesses during the period of time that trade between Cuba and the United States is prohibited, and that the United States does not intend

for the embargo to be permanent.

- 6. CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A. intends to sell and transport goods using this mark in the United States as soon as the above-cited prohibition is lifted. That CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A. is currently using the mark in trade in other countries, where there are no prohibitions on trade, demonstrates that it has the requisite intent to use the mark in commerce, has not abandoned the mark and is not merely seeking to reserve a right in the mark.
- 7. The special circumstance of the trade embargo with Cuba excuse as a matter of law CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A.'s nonuse of the mark, as the nonuse is not due any intention to abandon the mark.

APPOINTMENT OF DOMESTIC REPRESENTATIVE

Michael Krinsky, of Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky and Lieberman, P.C., 740 Broadway, Fifth Floor, New York, New York 10003-9518, is hereby designated registrant's representative upon whom notice of process in proceedings regarding the mark may be served.

DECLARATION

The undersigned being hereby warned that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. § 1001, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of this document, declares that he is properly authorized to execute this document on behalf of the registrant; the registrant is the owner of the above identified registration; the trademark is not in use in the United States for the reasons stated above; and all statements made of his own knowledge are true and all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true.

CORPORACION HABANOS, S

By: Adargelio Garrido de la Grana

Legal Advisor

Dated: January 7, 2004

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Mark: HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 and Design)
Serial No.: 75/151320)
Filing Date: 8/16/96)
Int'l Class: 34)
Applicant: Corporacion Habanos, S.A.

Box TTAB NO FEE Assistant Commissioner for Trademarks 2900 Crystal Drive Arlington, VA 22202-3513

ATTENTION: STATEMENT OD USE DIVISION

REQUEST FOR DELETION OF § 1(b) AS A BASIS OF REGISTRATION

Dear Assistant Commissioner:

Applicant, CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., wishes to amend its application to delete § 1(b) as a basis for registration. Applicant had applied for registration on the basis of § 1(b) as well as § 44(e). Applicant has already submitted its certificate of foreign registration and it is in the application file. Applicant now wishes to proceed on the basis of § 44(e) alone.

Dated: New York, New York May 18, 1997

Respectfully submitted,

RABINOWITZ, BOUDIN, STANDARD, KRINSKY & LIEBERMAN, P.C.

Michael Krinsky

Attorneys for Applicant,

Corporacion Habanos, S.A.

740 Broadway - Fifth Floor New York, New York 10003

(212) 254-1111

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (PTO)

NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE

(NOTE: If any data on this notice is incorrect, please submit a written request for correction of the NOA to: Assistant Commissioner for Trademarks,

Box ITU, 2900 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA 22202-3513. Please include the serial number of your application on ALL correspondence with the PTO.

15 U.S.C. 1063(b)(2))

ISSUE DATE OF NOA: May 12, 1998

MICHAEL KRINSKY RABINOWITZ BOUDIN STANDARD KRINSKY ET AL 740 BROADWAY AT ASTOR PLACE NEW YORK NY 10003-9518

** IMPORTANT INFORMATION: 6 MONTH DEADLINE **

To avoid ABANDONMENT of this application, either a "Statement of Use" (a.k.a. "Allegation of Use") or a "Request for Extension of Time to File a Statement of Use" (a.k.a. "Extension Request") and the appropriate fee(s) must be received in the PTO within six months of the issue date of this Notice Of Allowance (NOA). Failure to do so will result in the ABANDONMENT of this application.

Please note that both the "Statement of Use" and "Extension Request" have many legal requirements, including fees. These requirements are explained in the PTO booklet "Basic Facts About Trademarks", which can be obtained upon request at (703)308-9000. In addition, there are printed forms contained in this booklet (for "Statements of Use" and "Extension Requests") for your use.

The following information should be reviewed for accuracy:

SERIAL NUMBER: 75/151320

MARK: HABANOS U

OWNER:

HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 (AND DESIGN) CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A.

Mercaderes No. 21

Entre O'Reilly y Empedrado

Havana, CUBA

GOODS/SERVICES BY INTERNATIONAL CLASS

034-raw tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, cut tobacco rappee, matches, tobacco, tobacco pipes, pipe-holders, ashtrays, match boxes, cigar cases, and humidors

ALL OF THE GOODS/SERVICES IN EACH CLASS ARE LISTED



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Patent and Trademark Office

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR TRADEMARKS 2900 Crystal Drive Arlington, Virginia 22202-3513

Jan 16, 1998

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION UNDER 12(a)

1. Serial No.: 75/151,320

2. Mark: HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 and design

- 3. International Class(es): 34
- 4. Publication Date: Feb 17, 1998
- 5. Applicant: CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A.

The mark of the application identified appears to be entitled to registration. The mark will, in accordance with Section 12(a) of the Trademark Act of 1946, as amended, be published in the Official Gazette on the date indicated above for the purpose of opposition by any person who believes he will be damaged by the registration of the mark. If no opposition is filed within the time specified by Section 13(a) of the Statute or by rules 2.101 or 2.102 of the Trademark Rules, the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks may issue a notice of allowance pursuant to section 13(b) of the Statute.

Copies of the trademark portion of the Official Gazette containing the publication of the mark may be obtained at \$38.00 each for domestic orders, or at \$47.50 each for foreign orders from:

The Superintendent of Documents U.S. Government Printing Office PO Box 371954 Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954 Phone: (202)512-1800

By direction of the Commissioner.

HAB00075

ipt on the DATE OF FILING of the application for registration and siling sees is acknowledged for the mark identified below. The DATE OF FILING ntingent upon the collection of any payment made by check or draft. Your application will be considered in the order in which it was received and will be notified as to the examination thereof. Action on the merits should be expected from the Patent and Trademark Office in approximately 06 hs from the filing date. When inquiring about this application, include the SERIAL NUMBER, DATE OF FILING, OWNER NAME, and MARK.

> MICHAEL KRINSKY RABINOWITZ BOUDIN STANDARD KRINSKY ET AL 740 BROADWAY AT ASTOR PLACE NEW YORK NY 10003-9518

ATTORNEY REFERENCE NUMBER

PLEASE REVIEW THE ACCURACY OF THE FILING RECEIPT DATA.

uest for correction to the filing receipt should be submitted within 30 days to the following address: ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR DEMARKS, 2900 CRYSTAL DRIVE, ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22202-3513. The correspondence should be marked to the attention of the Office ademark Program Control. The Patent and Trademark Office will review the request and make corrections when appropriate.

FILING DATE:

SERIAL NUMBER: 75/151320 Aug 16, 1996

REGISTER:

Principal

LAW OFFICE:

107

MARK:

HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492

MARK TYPE(S): Trademark

DRAWING TYPE:

Words, letters, or numbers and design

FILING BASIS:

Sect. 1(b) (Intent to Use); Sect. 44 (Foreign Basis)

ATTORNEY: MICHAEL KRINSKY

DOMESTIC REPRESENTATIVE: RABINOWITZ BOUDIN STANDARD KRINSKY ET AL

●OWNER: CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A. (CUBA, Corporation) Mercaderes No. 21

Entre O'Reilly y Empedrado

Havana, CUBA

♣FOR: raw tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, cut tobacco rappee, manufactured tobacco of all kinds, matches, tobacco, pipes, pipe-holders, ashtrays, match boxes, cigar cases and humidors

INT. CLASS: 034

ALL OF THE GOODS/SERVICES IN EACH CLASS ARE LISTED

OTHER DATA

DISCLAIMER: No claim is made to the exclusive right to use "HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492", apart from the mark as shown.

DESCRIPTION OF MARK: The mark consists of a black rectangle with the design of a tobacco leaf and the wording "HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492."

LINING AND STIPPLING STATEMENT: The mark is lined for the colors red and gold. The lining composing the design of the tobacco leaf does not indicate color but is a feature

3 (REV 2/97)

the mark.

ANSLATION OF WORDS IN MARK: The English translation of the words "HABANOS UNICOS DESDE" the mark is "unique Havana cigars since".

FOREIGN REGISTRATION DATA

c 44(e) claimed on CUBA reg. no. 121,980, reg. dated Jan 10, 1995.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Patent and Trademark Office

SERIAL NO. APPLICANT 75/151320 CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A.	PAPER NO.		
MARK HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 AND DESIGN		ADDRESS: Assistant Commissioner for Trademarks	
ADDRESS MICHAEL KRINSKY BABINOWITZ BOUDIN STANDARD KRINSKY ET (ACTION NO.	2900 Crystal Drive Arlington, VA 22202-3513 If no fees are enclosed, the address should include	
740 BROADWAY AT ASTOR PLACE NEW YORK NY 10003-9518	10/22/97 REF. NO.	the words "Box Responses - No Fee." Please provide in all correspondence: 1. Filing Date, serial number, mark and Applicant's name.	
FORM PTO-1525 (5-90) U.S. DEPT. OF COMM. PAT. & TM OFFICE		2. Mailing date of this action. 3. Examining Attorney's name and 1 aw Office number. ur telephone number and ZIP code.	
TRADEMARK LAW OFFICE 107 Serial Number: 75/151320 Mark: HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 & DES **Please Flace on Upper Right	ELEPHONE NUMBER 212-254-1111		
**please Flace on Opper Alson **of Response to Office Action	ATTORNEY APPLICANT		

CALL RECORD/NOTES

OFFICE SEARCH: The examining attorney has searched the Office records and has found no similar registered or pending mark which would bar registration under Trademark Act Section 2(d), 15 U.S.C. Section 1052(d). TMEP section 1105.01.

RE: Serial Number 75/151320

In accordance with the authorization granted by the above Applicant or attorney, the application has been AMENDED as indicated below. No response is necessary unless there is an objection to the amendment.

Inserted into the body of the application has been the following:

No claim is made to the exclusive right to use the wording "Habanos Unicos desde 1492" apart from the mark as shown.

The lining statement has been cancelled and substituted with the following:

The mark is lined for the colors 'red' and 'gold'.

The lining composing the design of the tobacco leaf does not indicate color but is a feature of the mark.

David C. Reihner, Examining Attorney

Law Office 107

(703) 308-9107 ext. 169

Corrected 08/21/97

upt on the DATE OF FILING of the application for registration and filing fees is acknowledged for the mark identified below. The DATE OF FILING ntingent upon the collection of any payment made by check or draft. Your application will be considered in the order in which it was received and will be notified as to the examination thereof. Action on the merits should be expected from the Patent and Trademark Office in approximately 06 from the filing date. When inquiring about this application, include the SERIAL NUMBER, DATE OF FILING, OWNER NAME, and MARK.

MICHAEL KRINSKY RABINOWITZ BOUDIN STANDARD KRINSKY ET AL 740 BROADWAY AT ASTOR PLACE NEW YORK NY 10003-9518

ATTORNEY
REFERENCE NUMBER

PLEASE REVIEW THE ACCURACY OF THE FILING RECEIPT DATA.

quest for correction to the filing receipt should be submitted within 30 days to the following address: ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR DEMARKS, 2900 CRYSTAL DRIVE, ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22202-3513. The correspondence should be marked to the attention of the Office ademark Program Control. The Patent and Trademark Office will review the request and make corrections when appropriate.

SERIAL NUMBER: 75/151320

FILING DATE: Aug. 16, 1996

REGISTER: Principal

LAW OFFICE: 107

MARK: HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492

MARK TYPE(S): Trademark

DRAWING TYPE: Words, letters, or numbers and design

FILING BASIS: Sect. 1(b) (Intent to Use); Sect. 44 (Foreign Basis)

ATTORNEY: MICHAEL KRINSKY

DOMESTIC REPRESENTATIVE: RABINOWITZ BOUDIN STANDARD KRINSKY ET AL

OWNER: CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A. (CUBA, Corporation)

Mercaderes No. 21

Entre O'Reilly y Empedrado

Havana, CUBA

FOR: raw tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, cut tobacco rappee, manufactured tobacco of all kinds, matches, tobacco, pipes, pipe-holders, ashtrays, match boxes, cigar cases and

humidors

INT. CLASS: 034

ALL OF THE GOODS/SERVICES IN EACH CLASS ARE LISTED

FOREIGN REGISTRATION DATA

Sec 44(e) claimed on CUBA reg. no. 121,980, reg. dated Jan. 10, 1995.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Mark: HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 and Design)
Serial No.: 75/151320)
Filing Date: 8/16/96)
Int'l Class: 34)
Applicant: Corporacion Habanos, S.A.)

Box TTAB NO FEE Assistant Commissioner for Trademarks 2900 Crystal Drive Arlington, VA 22202-3513

ATTENTION: OFFICE OF PROGRAM CONTROL

REQUEST FOR CORRECTION OF FILING RECEIPT

Dear Assistant Commissioner:

Please correct the filing receipt as follows:

The Application was submitted under Section 44 as well as Section 1(b); therefore, the receipt should read "Section 44: Yes"

Dated: New York, New York August 20, 1997

Respectfully submitted,

RABINOWITZ, BOUDIN, STANDARD, KRINSKY & LIEBERMAN, P.C.

Michael Krinsky

Attorneys for Applicant,

Corporacion Habanos, S.A.

740 Broadway - Fifth Floor

New York, New York 10003

(212) 254-1111

TRADEMARK LAW OFFICE 107
Serial Number: 75/151320
Mark: MARAHUS UNICOS DESDE 1492 % DESIGN
**Flesse Piace on Opper Right Cross Communication for Action Only

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Response to Office Action

Mark: HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 and Design

Serial No.: 75/151320

Applicant: Corporación Habanos, S.A.

Int'l Class: 34

Examining Attorney: David C. Reihner

Law Office: 107

Applicant responds as follows to the points raised in the examining attorney's non-final Office action mailed on February 20, 1997:

Translation

The English translation of the words HABANOS UNICOS DESDE in the mark is "unique Havana cigars since." "Habanos Unicos desde" has no significance in the relevant trade, nor does it have any geographical significance.

Lining

The mark is lined for the colors 'red' and 'gold.' Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 2.52(c), the lining in the drawing matches the prescribed color designations. Thus, the vertical lines indicate red, and the crossed vertical and horizontal lines indicate gold. These designated colors are a feature of the mark. The lining composing the design of the tobacco leaf, however, does not indicate color, but is a feature of the mark.

Description of the Mark

The mark consists of a black rectangle with the design of a tobacco leaf and the wording "Habanos Unicos desde 1492."

Amended Identification of Goods

Applicant adopts the following amendment of the identification of goods: Raw tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, cut tobacco, rappee, matches, tobacco, tobacco pipes, pipe-holders, ashtrays, match boxes, cigar cases, and humidors in International Class 34.

Dated: New York, New York August 20, 1997

Respectfully submitted,

RABINOWITZ, BOUDIN, STANDARD, KRINSKY & LIEBERMAN, P.C.

Eric M. Lieberman

Attorneys for Applicant,

Corporacion Habanos, S.A.

740 Broadway - Fifth Floor

New York, New York 10003

(212) 254-1111

Certificate of Express Mail and Service

I hereby certify that the attached "Response to Office Action" for the mark HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492, Serial No. 75/151320, is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service on: August 20, 1997, addressed to:

Marie A. Papp 8/20/91

Express Mail label number: EH377412496US

Box TTAB NO FEE Assistant Commissioner for Trademarks 2900 Crystal Drive Arlington, VA 22202-3513

HAB00086

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Patent and Trademark Office

. •		PAPER NO.
APPLICANT ERIAL NO. 75/151320 CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A.		ADDRECC.
HABANDS UNICOS DESDE 1492 AND DESIGN	ACTION NO.	ADDRESS: Assistant Commissioner for Trademarks 2900 Crystal Drive Arlington, VA 22202-3513
RABINOWITZ BOODING	MAILING DATE 02/20/97	If no fees are enclosed, the address should include the word "Box Responses - No Fee." Please provide in all correspondence:
740 BRUADWH, 10003-9518 NEW YORK NY 10003-9518	REF. NO.	Filing Date, serial number, mark and Applicant's name.
FORM PTO-1525 (5-90) U.S. DEPT. OF COMM. PAT. & TM OFFICE		Mailing date of this Office action. Examining Attorney's name and Law Office number. Your telephone number and ZIP code.

A PROPER RESPONSE TO THIS OFFICE ACTION MUST BE RECEIVED WITHIN 6 MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF THIS ACTION IN ORDER TO AVOID ABANDONMENT. For your convenience and to ensure proper handling of your response, a label has been enclosed. Please attach it to the upper right corner of your response. If the label is not enclosed, print or type

the Trademark Law Office No., Serial No., and Mark in the upper right corner of your response.

RE: Serial Number: 75/151320

The applicant must indicate whether "Habanos Unicos desde" has any significance in the relevant trade, any geographical significance or any meaning in a foreign language. 37 C.F.R. Section 2.61(b).

- The drawing appears to be lined for color. The applicant must include a statement that the mark is lined for the colors red and gold. 37 C.F.R. Sections 2.35 and 2.52(e); TMEP section 807.06(a). In addition, applicant must also indicate that the lining composing the design of a tobacco leaf does not indicate color lining but is a feature of the mark.
- The applicant must submit a concise description of the mark. 37 C.F.R. Section 2.35; TMEP section 808 et seq. The statement may be in the following form:

The mark consists of a black rectangle with the design of a tobacco leaf and the wording "Habanos Unicos desde 1492".

The applicant must indicate whether the wording "Habanos Unicos desde" has any significance in the relevant trade, any geographical significance or any meaning in a foreign language. C.F.R. Section 2.61(b).

- The wording "manufactured tobacco of all kinds" in the identification of goods is unacceptable as indefinite. The applicant must amend the identification to specify the commercial name of the goods. If there is no common commercial name for the product, the applicant must describe the product and its intended uses. TMEP section 804.
 - The examining attorney will decide on the merits of the application when the applicant responds. 37 C.F.R. Section 2.61(b); TMEP section 1105.02.

The examining attorney has searched the Office records and has found no similar registered or pending mark which would bar registration under Trademark Act Section 2(d), 15 U.S.C. Section 1052(d). TMEP section 1105.01.

David C. Reihner
Examining Attorney

Law 107, (703) 308-9107 ext. 169

on the DATE OF FILING of the application for registration and filing fees is acknowledged for the mark identified below. The DATE OF FILING ontingent upon the collection of any payment made by check or draft. Your application will be considered in the order in which it was received and will be notified as to the examination thereof. Correspondence should be expected from the Patent and Trademark Office in approximately

this. When inquiring about this application, include the SERIAL NUMBER, DATE OF FILING, OWNER NAME, and MARK.

06

MICHAEL KRINSKY
RABINOWITZ BOUDIN STANDARD KRINSKY ET AL
740 BROADWAY AT ASTOR PLACE
NEW YORK NY 10003-9518

TMPRE

ATTORNEY
REFERENCE NUMBER

PLEASE REVIEW THE ACCURACY OF THE FILING RECEIPT DATA.

quest for correction to the notice of allowance should be submitted within 30 days to the following address: ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR DEMARKS, 2900 CRYSTAL DRIVE, ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22202-3513. The correspondence should be marked to the attention of the Office rademark Program Control. The Patent and Trademark Office will review the request and make corrections when appropriate.

SERIAL NUMBER: 75/151320

MARK: HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 AND DESIGN

MARK TYPE(S): TRADEMARK

DRAWING TYPE: WORDS, LETTERS, OR NUMBERS IN TYPED FORM

SECTION 1(A): NO

SECTION 1(B): YES

DATE OF FILING: 08/16/1996

SECTION 44: NO

ATTORNEY: MICHAEL KRINSKY

OWNER NAME: CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A.

OWNER ADDRESS: Mercaderes No. 21

Entre O'Reilly y Empedrado

Havana CUBA

ENTITY: CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL CLASS

CITIZENSHIP/DOMICILE: CUBA

DATE OF FIRST USE

DATE OF FIRST USE IN COMMERCE

ONLY THOSE DATES OF USE AND CLASSES FILED UNDER SECTION 1(A) ARE LISTED

GOODS/SERVICES BY INTERNATIONAL CLASS

034-raw tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, cut tobacco rappee, manufactured tobacco of all kinds, matches, tobacco, pipes, pipe-holders, ashtrays, match boxes, cigar cases and humidors

ALL OF THE GOODS/SERVICES IN EACH CLASS ARE LISTED

:FJ (REV 6/94)

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE Trademark Application, Principal Register, with Declaration

Mark: HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492

and Design Int'l Class: 34

To: The Assistant Secretary and

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

Applicant Name: CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A.

Applicant Business Address: Mercaderes No. 21

Entre O'Reilly y Empedrado

Havana Cuba

Applicant Entity: The Applicant is a corporation, incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Cuba.

GOODS AND/OR SERVICES

Applicant requests registration of the above-identified trademark shown in the accompanying drawing in the United States Patent and Trademark Office on the Principal Register established by the Act of July 5, 1946 (15 U.S.C. §§ 1501 et seq., as amended) for the following goods:

Raw tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, cut tobacco, rappee, manufactured tobacco of all kinds, matches, tobacco, pipes, pipe-holders, ashtrays, match boxes, cigar cases and humidors in International Class 34.

BASIS FOR APPLICATION

Applicant has a bona fide intention to use the mark in commerce or in connection with the above identified goods, and accompanying this applications, submits a certification or certified copy of a foreign registration in accordance with 15 U.S.C. § 1126(e), as amended:

Country of foreign filing: Cuba Registration Number: 121 980

Applicant intends to use the mark by applying to labels attached to the goods, in packaging of the goods and in advertisements.

The undersigned hereby appoints as its attorney Eric M. Lieberman, Esq., and Michael Krinsky, Esq., Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C., 740 Broadway, Fifth Floor, New York, New York, 10003-9518, jointly and severally, with full powers of substitution, association and revocation,

including the appointment of associate counsel, to prosecute this application to register, to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office in connection therewith, and to receive the Certificate of Registration.

Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C., 740 Broadway, Fifth Floor, New York, New York, 10003-9518, is hereby designated applicant's representative upon whom notice of process in proceedings affecting the mark may be served.

DECLARATION

The undersigned being hereby warned that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. 1001, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any resulting registration, declares that he is properly authorized to execute this application on behalf of the applicant; he believes the applicant to be the owner of the trademark/service mark sought to be registered, or, if the application is being filed under 15 U.S.C. 1051(b), he believes applicant to be entitled to use such mark in commerce; to the best of his knowledge and belief no other person, firm, corporation, or association has the right to use the above identified mark in commerce, either in the identical form thereof or in such near resemblance thereto as to be likely, when used on or in connection with the goods/services of such other person, to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive; and that all statements made of his own knowledge are true and all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true.

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A.

By: ______ Linares Calvo President

Date: ____8596

APPLICANT:

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A.

P.O. ADDRESS:

Calle Mercaders, No. 21

Ciudad Habana

Cuba

INTERNATIONAL CLASS 34

GOODS:

RAW TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES, CUT TOBACCO,

RAPPE, MANUFACTURED TOBACCO OF ALL KINDS, MATCHES,

TOBACCO, PIPES, PIPE-HOLDERS, ASHTRAYS, MATCH

BOXES, CIGAR CASES AND HUMIDORS

DATE OF FOREIGN REGISTRATION:

JANUARY 10, 1995

HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 and Design

Nacional de Invenciones, Información Técnica y Marcas.

CERTIFICO

por el término de diez años, se expidió a favor de:
CORPORATION HABANOS, S.A. (HABANOS S.A.) domiciliada en:
Mercaderes número veintiuno, entre O Reilly y Empedrado, La
Habana Vieja, Ciudad de La Habana, República de Cuba, la
inscripción del Certificado No. ciento veintiún mil
novecientos ochenta, anotado al número veinticinco del año mil
novecientos noventa y cinco del Registro de Entrada, que
ampara la marca: HABANOS Y DISENO para distinguir: Tabaco
torcido, cigarrillos, cigaritos, picadura, tabaco para mascar,
artículos para fumadores y cerillas, en la clase treinta y
cuatro de la Clasificación Internacional de Productos y
Servicios, encontrándose en todo vigor y efectos y siendo el
diseño que se fija a continuación exactamente igual al que



Y a petición de el pago de los Habana, Repúblic julio de mil no

presente previo la Ciudad de La Bías del mes de

Lic. América N. Satos ve Direct

including the appointment of associate counsel, to prosecute this application to register, to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office in connection therewith, and to receive the Certificate of Registration.

Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C., 740 Broadway, Fifth Floor, New York, New York, 10003-9518, is hereby designated applicant's representative upon whom notice of process in proceedings affecting the mark may be served.

DECLARATION

The undersigned being hereby warned that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. 1001, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any resulting registration, declares that he is properly authorized to execute this application on behalf of the applicant; he believes the applicant to be the owner of the trademark/service mark sought to be registered, or, if the application is being filed under 15 U.S.C. 1051(b), he believes applicant to be entitled to use such mark in commerce; to the best of his knowledge and belief no other person, firm, corporation, or association has the right to use the above identified mark in commerce, either in the identical form thereof or in such near resemblance thereto as to be likely, when used on or in connection with the goods/services of such other person, to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive; and that all statements made of his own knowledge are true and all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true.

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A.

By:	Y\			
	Francisco	Linares	Calvo	_
	Dessident	1		

Date:	

APPLICANTS NAME

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A.

APPLICANT'S ADDRESS

Mercaderes No. 21

X DYACKE X DEXISTRACTION ROSEX

Entre O'Reilly y Empedrado

Havana, Cuba

DATE X DEXINESTALISEX **HYCOMMERCE**

Intent to Use; Reliance on Cuban Reg. No. 121,980

Dated January 10, 1995

GOODS or SERVICES

RAW TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES, CUT TOBACCO,

RAPPEE, MANUFACTURED TOBACCO OF ALL KINDS,

MATCHES, TOBACCO, PIPES, PIPE HOLDERS, ASHTRAYS

MATCH BOXES, CIGAR CASES AND HUMIDORS IN

INTERNATIONAL CLASS #\$



The United States of America

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION PRINCIPAL REGISTER

The Mark shown in this certificate has been registered in the United States Patent and Trademark Office to the named registrant.

The records of the United States Patent and Trademark Office show that an application for registration of the Mark shown in this Certificate was filed in the Office, that the application was examined and determined to be in compliance with the requirements of the law and with the regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, and that the Applicant is entitled to registration of the Mark under the Trademark Act of 1946, as Amended.

A copy of the Mark and pertinent data from the application are a part of this certificate.

This registration shall remain in force for TEN (10) years, unless terminated earlier as provided by law, and subject to compliance with the provisions of Section 8 of the Trademark Act of 1946, as Amended.



Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Maintenance Requirements

Section 8: This registration will be cancelled after six (6) years by the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, UNLESS, before the end of the sixth year following the date of registration shown on this certificate, the registrant files in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office an affidavit of continued use as required by Section 8 of the Trademark Act of 1946, 15 U.S.C. §1058, as Amended. It is recommended that the Registrant contact the Patent and Trademark Office approximately five years after the date shown on this registration to determine the requirements and fees for filing a Section 8 affidavit that are in effect at that time. Currently a fee and a specimen showing how the mark is used in commerce are required for each international class of goods and/or services identified in the certificate of registration and both must be enclosed with the affidavit.

Section 9: This registration will expire by law after ten (10) years, UNLESS, before the end of the tenth year following the date of registration shown on this certificate, the registrant files in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office an application for renewal of the registration as required by Section 9 of the Trademark Act of 1946, 15 U.S.C. §1059, as Amended. It is recommended that the Registrant contact the Patent and Trademark Office approximately nine years after the date shown on this registration to determine the requirements and fees for filing a Section 9 application for renewal that are in effect at that time. Currently a fee and a specimen showing how the mark is used in commerce are required for each international class of goods and/or services identified in the certificate of registration and both must be enclosed with the application for renewal.

Int. Cl.: 34

Prior U.S. Cls.: 2, 8, 9 and 17

Reg. No. 2,177,837

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Registered Aug. 4, 1998

TRADEMARK PRINCIPAL REGISTER



CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A. (CUBA COR-PORATION) MERCADERES NO. 21 ENTRE O'REILLY Y EMPEDRADO HAVANA, CUBA

FOR: RAW TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES, CUT TOBACCO RAPPEE, MATCHES, TOBACCO, TOBACCO PIPES, PIPE-HOLDERS, ASHTRAYS, MATCH BOXES, CIGAR CASES, AND HUMIDORS, IN CLASS 34 (U.S. CLS. 2, 8, 9 AND 17).

OWNER OF CUBA REG. NO. 121,980, DATED 1-10-1995, EXPIRES 1-10-2005.

NO CLAIM IS MADE TO THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO USE "HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492", APART FROM THE MARK AS SHOWN.

THE MARK IS LINED FOR THE COLORS RED AND GOLD. THE LINING COMPOSING THE DESIGN OF THE TOBACCO LEAF DOES NOT INDICATE COLOR BUT IS A FEATURE OF THE MARK.

THE MARK CONSISTS OF A BLACK RECTANGLE WITH THE DESIGN OF A TOBACCO LEAF AND THE WORDING "HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492."

THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE WORDS "HABANOS UNICOS DESDE" IN THE MARK IS "UNIQUE HAVANA CIGARS SINCE".

SER. NO. 75-151,320, FILED 8-16-1996.

DAVID C. REIHNER, EXAMINING ATTORNEY

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The Columbia Gazetteer of North America. 2000.

Havana

Havana, Span. La Habana, city (1997 est. pop. 2,200,000), © both Cuba and Ciudad de La Habana prov., W Cuba; c.100 mi/161 km SSW of Key West (Fla.); 23°08'N 82°21'W. The largest city and chief port of the West Indies, and the political, economic, and cultural center of Cuba. Havana's climate is humid and subtropical (mean annual temp. is 76°F/24.5°C and average rainfall is 43 in/109 cm) but moderated by seawinds. Subject to occasional hurricanes. With one of the best natural harbors in the Caribbean Sea, it has long been strategically and commercially important. An important hub of air and maritime transportation, it is also the focal point of Cuban commerce and tourism, exporting sugar, tobacco, and fruits. Imports passing through its port include consumer durables, foodstuffs, cotton, machinery, and technical equip. Local industries include shipbuilding, light industries (mostly food processing and canning), biotechnology; also, assembly plants, rum distilleries, and factories making the famous Havana cigars. One of few Lat. Amer. capitals with light industry (e.g., tobacco factories) so close to govt. bldgs. (here, near the Capitolio, former capitol bldg.). Tourism has been greatly revived in the 1990s as Cuba redirects its economic model from central planning toward a mixed economy. Havana and Varadero (56 mi/90 km E) are now major tourist destinations. The collapse of trade and aid from the Soviet bloc in the late 1980s led to a new, receptive attitude toward foreign (Western) investment. Founded 1st in 1516 on S coast of Cuba, then on N coast c.4.3 mi/7 km from current site near mouth of Almendares R., later re-established on W side of Havana Bay (1519). One of 7 original settlements (villas) of Diego Velázquez, Span. conquistador and 1st colonial governor of Cuba. Havana became capital in the late 16th cent. Span. galleons assembled in Havana's harbor for their return voyage to Spain, combining cargo from Mexico, Panama, and Colombia. Privateers from other Eur. countries preyed on these galleons and raided many Cuban towns during the 17th and 18th cent. Havana fell to Anglo-Amer. forces in 1762, but was returned to Spain the following year, partly in exchange for Florida. By the early 19th cent., Havana was among the wealthiest commercial centers in the Western Hemisphere. It benefited greatly from the out-migration of Haitian Fr. and Creole sugar barons fleeing the 1792 slave revolt. As the 19th cent. progressed, the city was caught

up in the anti-Span, independence movement. The Span,-Amer. War was precipitated by the destruction of the U.S. battleship *Maine* in Havana harbor in 1898, and Amer. troops occupied the city. The U.S. set up administrative hq. here (1898–1902), modernizing ports, roads (including the W extension of the seaside promenade, the Malécon), public lighting, communications, and sanitary conditions (eliminating yellow fever). Until 1959, the close relations bet. the U.S. and Cuba were strongly reflected in the commercial and cultural life of the city and Havana's hotels and entertainment made it a popular winter resort for Amer. tourists until that year. Although almost entirely a city of hard-working merchants and civil servants, Havana was also part of an illicit triangle of gambling, prostitution, and political corruption that included Las Vegas (Nev.) and Miami (Fla.). After the govt. of Fidel Castro took control, the Amer, presence was replaced by that of the USSR, which provided favorable terms of trade and foreign aid through the late 1980s. Castro's policy of directing economic resources toward rural areas and smaller urban centers led to the deterioration of Havana, esp. the old city (Habana Vieia). Restoration efforts have been spotty, despite the fact that in 1982, UNESCO declared Habana Vieja and an adjacent network of fortresses (El Morro, La Punta, La Cabaña, La Fuerza Real, Príncipe) a World Heritage Site. In 1994, a joint-venture firm (empresa mixta) called Habanaguex, began controlling about a dozen restaurants and small hotels in and around Habana Vieja in an attempt to generate hard currency that, in turn, would be used for improvements to the old quarters. Havana harbor is one of the most polluted in the Americas due to the activities of oil refineries in the back bay dist. of Regla. The city has a diverse collection of colonial, baroque, neoclassical, Art Deco, and Modern bldgs. Most of the city's housing stock, however, reflects modest 20th-cent. bldgs., giving the city a remarkably uniform skyline. Although much in need of repair, Havana is expected to be refurbished through foreign investment and internatl. tourism. Since 1993, over 100 types of private-sector employment jobs have been approved by the govt., stimulating small-scale business growth both here and in the rest of the country.

Capital city or county seat is shown by the symbol •

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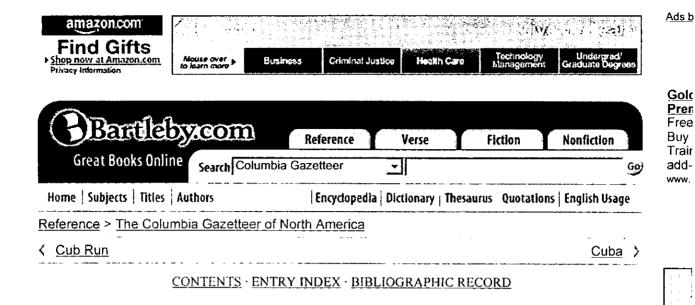




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Cuba

The Columbia Gazetteer of North America. 2000.

Cuba, republic (42,804 sq mi/110,922 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 10,705,000, including Isla de Juventud), consisting of the isl. of Cuba and numerous adjacent isls.; O Havana (Span. La Habana). Cuba is the largest of the Greater Antilles and westernmost country in the West Indies and lies strategically at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, with the W sect. only 90 mi/145 km S of Key West, Fla. The S coast is washed by the Caribbean Sea, the N coast by the Atlantic Ocean, the Fla. Straits, and the Gulf of Mexico, and in the E the Windward Passage separates Cuba from Haiti. The shores are often marshy and are fringed by coral reefs and keys. There are many fine seaports—Havana (the chief import point), Cienfuegos, Matanzas, Cárdenas, Nuevitas, Santiago de Cuba, and Guantánamo (a U.S. naval base since 1903). Cuba has 3 mt. regions: the Sierra Maestra in the E, rising to 6,560 ft/2,000 m in the Pico Turquino; a lower range, the scenic Sierra de los Órganos, in the W; and the Sierra de Trinidad, or Escambray, a picturesque mass of hills amid the plains and rolling country of central Cuba, a region of vast sugar plantations. The rest of the isl. is level or rolling terrain. The topography, the semitropical and generally uniform climate, and the soil are suitable for various crops, but sugarcane has been dominant since the early 19th cent.; it is grown on about 2/3 of all cropland. Some attempts at diversification have been made, but the program of agr. reform established by the Castro govt. did not lessen the continued dominance of sugar. Sugar and its derivatives account for bet. 65% and 75% of the value of all exports. Other important exports include nickel, fish, citrus fruits, and cigars. High-quality tobacco is grown, especially in the Vuelta Abajo region of Pinar del Río prov., and coffee, rice, corn, citrus fruits, and sweet potatoes are important. However, the emphasis on export crops (sugar and, to a lesser degree, tobacco) necessitates the importation of much food. Petroleum was also a major import when the USSR was supporting the Cuban economy and, in the mid-1990s, Cuba continued to trade sugar for Rus. oil. Large-scale fishing operations have been encouraged in recent decades, and that industry is now one of the largest in Lat. Amer. Livestock raising has also been highly developed. Mfg. is centered chiefly in the processing of agr. prods.; sugar milling has long been the largest industry. Some consumer goods (e.g., textiles, fertilizer, cement) are also manufactured, as well as chemicals and steel. Mining has

never been of major importance, although Cuba's nickel deposits are among the largest in the world and are gaining in importance. Extraction is difficult because of the presence of other metals in the nickel ore, but production has nevertheless increased considerably and nickel is the country's 2d most valuable export item (after sugar). Large amounts of copper, chromite, and cobalt are also mined, as well as lesser quantities of salt, lead, zinc, gold, silver, and petroleum. There is also oil drilling near Veradero Beach. Limestone, clay, gypsum, and sulfur production easily meet the country's needs. There are immense iron reserves, but problems of extraction and purification are even greater than with nickel, and iron production is still slight. The country's main trading partners are Mexico and Canada (the latter's investments in Cuba's hotels and nickel mines is in defiance of the U.S. embargo). Cuba's attempts to promote tourism have met with limited success ever since the loss of U.S. business in the 1960s and because of the low quality of hotels and other services. From a low of less than 30,000 in the mid-1970s, the number of tourists surpassed 1,000,000 in 1997 for the first time since the 1959 revolution. Tourists from the Soviet bloc have been replaced recently by Europeans (esp. Italians and Spaniards), while Eur. investment has refurbished hotels. The isl, was inhabited by several different Native Amer. groups when it was visited in 1492 by Christopher Columbus. The Span. conquest began in 1511 under the leadership of Diego de Velázquez, who founded Baracoa and other major settlements. Cuba served as the staging area for Span, explorations of the Americas. As an assembly point for treasure fleets, it offered a target for Fr. and Br. buccaneers, who attacked the isl.'s cities incessantly. The indigenous pop. were quickly destroyed under Span. rule, soon replaced as laborers by black Afr. slaves, who contributed much to the cultural evolution of the isl. and sustained the sugar economy. Despite pirate attacks and the trade restrictions of Span. mercantilist policies, Cuba, "the Pearl of the Antilles," prospered. In the imperial wars of the 18th cent. other nations coveted the Span. possession, and in 1762 a Br. force captured Havana; England returned Cuba to Spain (1763) in exchange for Florida. Cuba remained a Span. colony even as most of Spain's possessions became (early 19th cent.) independent republics. The slave trade expanded rapidly, reaching its peak in 1817. Sporadic uprisings were brutally suppressed by the Spaniards. Cuban discontent with Span. rule grew and finally erupted (1868) in the unsuccessful Ten Years War. Failing to achieve substantive change, revolutionary leaders, many in exile in the U.S., planned a 2d war of independence, launched in 1895 with the writer José Martí as its leader. There was strong Amer. sentiment in favor of the rebels, which, after the suspicious sinking of the U.S. battleship Maine in Havana harbor, led the U.S. to declare war on Spain. The Span, forces capitulated, and a treaty, signed in 1898, set the stage for Cuba to become an independent republic. U.S. military occupation of the isl. continued until 1902, and economic and political influence prevailed until 1958. Cuba became an independent republic in 1902 with Estrada Palma as its 1st president, but the isl. remained under U.S. protection, and the U.S. also had the right to intervene in Cuban affairs. U.S. investment in Cuban enterprises increased, and plantations, refineries, RRs, and factories passed to U.S. ownership. This economic dependence led to charges of "Yankee imperialism," strengthened when a revolt headed by José Miguel Gómez led to a further U.S. military occupation (1906–1909) and again in 1912 to assist putting down Afro-Cuban protests against discrimination. Sugar production increased, and in World War I the near destruction of Europe's beet-sugar industry raised sugar prices and created explosive economic growth in Cuba in the early 1920s. The boom (called vacas gordas) was followed by collapse, however, and wild fluctuations in prices brought repeated hardship. Politically, the country suffered from fraudulent elections and increasingly corrupt administrations. The reforms of President Gerardo Machado (1925-1933) were followed by the era of Fulgencio Batista, a former army sergeant who dominated the political scene until 1959, either directly as president or indirectly as army chief of staff. In the 1930s, the U.S. changed tariff rulings to favor Cuba.

However, economic problems continued, complicated by the difficulties of U.S. ownership of many of the sugar mills and the continuing need for diversification. Batista seized power through a military coup in 1952. An attack on July 26, 1953, by Fidel Castro and a few dozen guerrilla fighters against the Moncada jail (in Santiago de Cuba) was abortive. In 1956, however, Castro came by boat to E Cuba from Mexico and took to the Sierra Maestra. There, aided by Ernesto "Che" Guevara and others, he reformed his ranks and waged a much publicized guerrilla war. The U.S. withdrew military aid to Batista in 1958, and he finally fled on Jan. 1, 1959. Castro was soon in control of the nation. Despite its popular support, the revolutionary govt. proceeded with a severe program of political purges and suppressed all remaining public opposition. The new govt. concentrated on the provision of adequate medical care and education to the majority of the pop., with great success, Less successful, however, have been its attempts to diversify agr. production and achieve a selfsufficient economy. The expropriation of U.S. landholdings, banks, and industrial concerns led to the breaking (Jan. 1961) of diplomatic relations by the U.S. govt. That same year Castro declared his allegiance with the Eastern bloc. Opposition to Cuba's Communist alignment was strong in the U.S., which responded with a trade embargo and sponsorship of the Bay of Pigs incident (April 1961), when CIA-trained forces landed on Girón Beach in an attempt to invade Cuba. The invasion was quickly crushed—a debacle esp. humiliating to the U.S. because of its direct involvement. Cuba's significance in the Cold War was further dramatized the following year when the USSR began to buttress Cuba's military power and to build missile bases on the isls. In a dramatic confrontation, U.S. President John F. Kennedy demanded (Oct. 1962) the dismantling of the missiles and ordered naval vessels to blockade the isl. After a period of great world tension, Soviet Premier Khrushchev agreed to withdraw the missiles. Cuba's relations with other Lat. Amer. countries deteriorated quickly during this period because of its explicit intention of spreading the revolution to those countries by guerrilla warfare. In Feb. 1962, the OAS formally excluded Cuba from its council, and by Sept. 1964, all Lat. Amer. nations except Mexico had broken diplomatic and economic ties with Cuba. Cuban attempts to encourage revolution in other countries later abated, and by the early 1970s several nations resumed diplomatic relations. In the late 1960s and 1970s Cuba's govt. policies went through a significant reformulation, including an increased leadership role among less-developed nations, an active program of military support for revolutionary movements around the world, and a reorganization of its domestic political and economic systems. In the 1970s and early 1980s, Cuban troops fought with revolutionary groups in Angola and Mozambique, resulting in the loss of thousands of Cuban soldiers. From 1961 to the late 1980s Cuba was heavily dependent on economic and military aid from the Soviet Union. In the late 1980s Cuban-Soviet relations became more distant as the Soviets moved toward a more liberal position, and with the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Cuba faced extreme economic difficulties as it lost its primary source of aid. Castro has remained in firm control; most of those who had initially opposed him have fled, and, despite economic disappointments, he has long enjoyed a large measure of popularity. However, the decision to allow emigration in 1980 resulted in an exodus of more than 125,000 people from Mariel, Cuba, to Fla. before it was halted, awakening the govt. itself as much as the outside world to the discontent of much of the Cuban pop. The Castro govt. has succeeded in providing free universal health care and education, as well as subsidized housing, but the economic difficulties caused by the collapse of Soviet aid and a continuing U.S. embargo have made it difficult for the govt. to overcome the dissatisfaction of segments of the pop. The collapse of the Soviet Union forced Cuba into the so-called Special Period in a Time of Peace, consisting of food and power shortages, factory closings, and an overall deterioration of social services (especially health care and education) and transportation. In 1993, local use of the U.S. dollar was legalized, as were more than 100 types of private-sector jobs. Though natl. leaders pledge allegiance to a socialist system, a

free-market (and illegal black-market) economy flourishes. Foreign joint-venture projects have transformed the look of Havana and tourist resorts in the 1990s. Economic liberalization, however, did not stop thousands of rafters from leaving Cuba in 1994. In Aug. of that same year, a civil disturbance broke out on the Malecón, the seaside promenade of Havana, over food scarcities, power outages, and related difficulties. By 1997, the Cuban govt. had sought and formalized more than 200 joint-venture firms which seek to generate hard currency. The U.S. reversed its policy of granting automatic political exile status to all Cubans in 1994 and instead placed thousands in refugee camps in Guantánamo, Panama, and elsewhere. Principal institutions of higher learning are the Univ. of Havana (founded 1728, reorganized 1943 and 1960) and José Antonio Echeverría Polytechnic Inst. in Havana; Universidad de Oriente, in Santiago de Cuba; and Central Universidad de las Villas, in Santa Clara.

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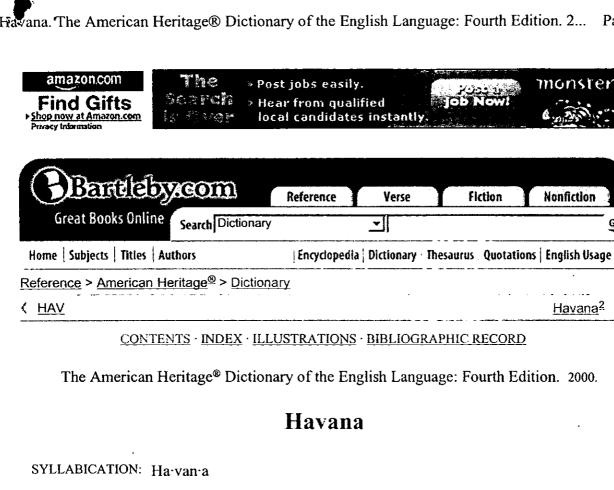
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PRONUNCIATION: the-văn's

> The capital and largest city of Cuba, in the northwest part of the island country on the Gulf of Mexico. Founded on its present site in 1519, it became the capital of Spanish Cuba in 1552. The demolition of the U.S.

battleship Maine in Havana's harbor in February 1898 was the immediate cause of the Spanish-American War. Population: 2,160,368.

OTHER FORMS:

Ha·van'an —ADJECTIVE

---NOUN

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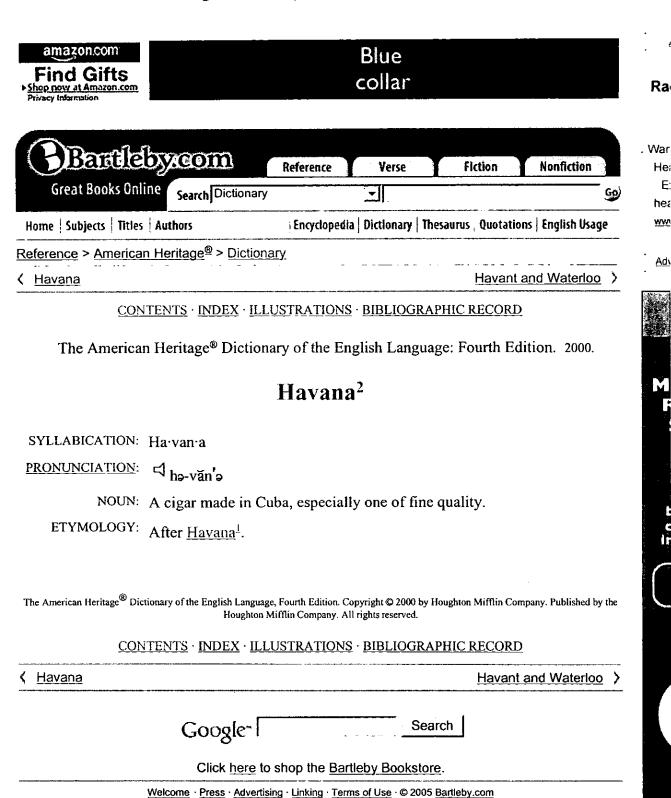
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stiffe with a harpoon. —harpoon'er, n. harposi-chord (härp'st kôrd'), n. a key. board instrument, precursor of the piano, in which the strings are plucked by he leather or quill points connected with the keys. —harp'si-chord'ist, n. spearlike missile attached to a rope, used to spear whales and large fish. —v.r. 2. to

Harrpy (härpē), n., pl. -pies. 1, any of a group of winged supernatural beings of classical myth, portrayed by later authors as rapacious female monsters. 2, (LC) a bad-tempered woman. 3. (l.c.) a greedy harridan (hārridn). n. a scolding, vi- hast/y, adj. -i-er, -i-est. 1, speedy; hurcious woman.

ited. 2. unduly quick; rash. --hast/i-iy, harrilen (hark et), n. 1, one of a breed adv. --hast/i-ness, n.

Harris-burg (haris bûrg), n. the capital of Pennsylvania, 51,720, Harris-son (har's san), n. 1, Banjamin, 1833-1901, 23rd president of the U.S. 1889-33, 2, his grandiather, William Henry, 1773-1841, 9th president of the harrient (har's et), n. 1, one of a breed of medium-sized hunting hounds. 2, a cross-country runner.

plement with spikelike teeth or upright disks, for breaking up plowed land. — v. t. 2. to draw a harrow over. 3. to disturb har-row (har/0), n. 1, an agricultural im-

painfully. --har/row-ing, adj. narsh (hārsh), adl. 1, ungende in action or effect. 2, grim; cruel. 3, unpleasant to the senses. —harsh/ly, adv. —harsh/. harass; torment, 2, to ravage, as in war.

hart (hāri), n., pl. harts, hart, a mature male European red deer. har-um-scar-um (hār/əm skār/əm, har/-əm skar/əm), adj. 1, reckless; irresponsiəm skar'əm), adj. 1. reckless; is ble. —adv. 2. recklessiy; wildiy. Connecticut, 124,196.

harvest (hārvisi), n. 1 the gathering of hatch'est Job', n. a maliciously destructops. 2, the season when ripened crops the critique.

growing season, 4, the result of one hatch'way', n. harch' (def. 1).

growing season, 4, the result of any act, hate (hāt), u., hateed, hathing, n.—u.,, process, etc.—u.t., u.t. 5 to gather or 1, to dislike Intensely detest, 2, to be un-

-har/vestoer, n.

Start Start

pers, sing, pres, Indic. of MAVE.
has: been', n, a person or thing that is
no longer effective, successful, etc. has (haz; unstressed haz, az), v. a 3rd

hash' (hash), n. 1. diced cooked meat and potatoes or other vegetables browned together .- 2, a mess or muddle. -- 2, 1, 3, to discuss or review thoroughly; to hash over a proposal, [< F hacher to cut up] hash' (hash), n. Slang, hashish.

hastred (harrid), n. intense dislike, aver-

sion, or hostility

hat/ter, n. a maker or seller of hats.

hash-ish (hash/esh, hā shesh/), n. a nar-coife and intoxicant made from indian

hasp (hasp), n. a clasp for a door, lid, etc., esp., one passing over a staple and i fastened by a pin or padlock.

d has-site (has's), n., v. sted, silng, in of formal, —n. 1. a disorderly dispute, 2. a troublesome situation. —v.(. 3. to quarrel.

nas-sock (has/ak), n. a thick, firm cushon used as a footstool

haste (hast), n. 1, swiftness of motion; speed, 2, unnecessarily quick or rash action. —Idiom, 3, make haste, to hurry. hast (hast), v. Archalo, 2nd pers. sing. pres. indic. of HAVE. has-ten (hā/san), v.i. 1. to move or act with haste. -- v.i. 2. to cause to hasten. hat (hai), n. f. a shaped covering for the head, usu, with a crown and brim. — idlom. 2. pass the hat; to ask for contributions of money. 3, talk through one's hat, to make absurd statements, 4.

to mark with closely cover over such an opening. set parallel III --hatch/ing, n.

hatch/er-y, n., pl. erries, a place for natching eggs of hens, fish, etc. open as a unit.

(hach/lt), n. a small, shortį

derstanding through lighting or discushateful to haystack

hasven (hā/van), n. 1. a harbor; port. 2. have -not, n. Usu., -nots, an individual or group that is without wealth. have-n't (hav/ant), contraction of have any place of shelter and safety. arousing or deserving hate. adv. —hate/ful-ness, n. (hath), v. Archalc. 3rd pers. sing.

haw" (ho), v.t. to hesitate while speaking (tusu, in the phrase to hern and haw! haw" (ho), n. 1. the fruit of the haw-thorn. 2 the hawthorn. haveoc (hav/sk), n. 1. great destruction or devastation. -- Idiom. 2. play havec strapped shoulder bag for carrying sup-(hav'ar suk'), n. a with, to destroy; ruln. er-sack hau-berk (hô/bûrk), n. a medieval tunic

Havwal-i (ha wife -wafe), n. 1. a state of the United States comprising a group of (slands (Hawai/lan is/lands) in the N Pacffc. 1,183,723. Cap.: Honolulu. Abbr.: HI, Haw. 2. the largest island of Hawaii. in the SE part. —Hae-wai?ian (-wi?an. of chain mail.

haught of 1678), adj., -ther. -thest. of chainfully proud; snobbist; arrogant.
—haught they, adv. —haught theress. n. ha.
—haught they, adv. —haught theress. n. ha.
2. to transport; earry. 3. hauf off, informand, to draw back the arm in order to the sirile. —n. 4. an act or instance of hauft ing. 5. the load hauled. 6. the distance his over which surphing is haude. ——follow.
7. long (or short) haul. a relatively great if (or small) period of time. —haufter, n. c. haunch (hönch, hänch), n. 1, the mp or the fleshy part of the body about the hip. 2, the leg and loin of an animal, used for

hawk' (hok), n. 1, any of various birds of prey, having a hooked beak, broad wings, and curved ulons. 2, a person who advo-ares war. —hawk/ish, adj. ally or appear to frequently as a spirit or appear to frequently to the consciousness of, 3, to visit frequently, —, 4, a place frequently visited. —hauntved, haunt (hönt, hänt), v.r. 1, to visit habitu-

hawate (hok), v.r. to offer for sale by call-ing aloud in public.—hawater, n. hawate (hok), v.t. 1. to make an effort to raise phiegm from the throat.—v.t. 2. to hawk'-eyed', adj. having very keen adi. --haunt'er, n. forgotten.

quickly

usness; not caunting-by, adv.

liam, bom 1942, English physiciat.
hawwarer (hô/zar, -sar), n. a heavy rope for mooring or towing. n. Stephen Wilhaw thorn (he/hern/), n. any of vari -king (hò/king). haute culi-sine (dt/ kwi zān/), n. gour-met cooking; food preparation as an art. hau-teur (hō iūr/, ō iūr/), n. haughty haute cou-ture (ör/ ko idor/), n. high -as for 2. 1.

ous small trees of the rose family, with stiff thoms and bright-colored fruit. hay (ha), n. t. herbage, as grass or clover, dried for use as forage. —v.f. 2. to cut grass, clover, etc., for use as forage. hay'cock', n. a small, conical pile of hay in a field. Mayodn (hid/n), n. Franz Joseph, 1732have (law, unstressed hav, av. for 14 usu. hall, have, flay, u. and auxiliary w., had, have, hag, n. and auxiliary w., had, have, hag, n. o get or take; to have a poor in a play. 3., ho experience: Have a good time. 4, to hold in mind. sight, etc.; to have doubts. Ha. 5, to cause to or cause to be: Have him is come at flue. 6, to engage in: to have a mid., 7, to can of drink. 8, to permit; all tow. 9, to assert or maintain; Rumor has it that she's mouting. 10, to give birth to. 11, to hold an advantage over the hads you there. 12, to outwit: cheat; We were had the a con artist: —auxiliary verb, 13, (used of the Ha-van-a (he van'e), n., pl. -as for 2. 1, the capital of Cuba. 2,014,800. 2. a cigar

hay fe/ver, n. inflammation of the mu-1822-93, 19th president of the U.S. 1877 cous membranes of the eyes and tory tract, caused by pollen of

(hāz), n. Rutherford B(Inchard),

1809, Austrian composer,

hay/mow/ (-mou/), n. 1, hay stored in a hay/loft/, n. a lost in a stable or barn for the storage of hay. bam. 2. HAYLOFT. hay/smed/, n. a yokel; hick. infinitive to express obligation or computation; have, a wealthy individual or group.

—Idiom. 16, have had it to be litted and disgusted. 17, have it for to with harm to. 18, have ket in for, to with harm to. 18, have ket out, to reach an unit. past participle to form perfect She has gone. 14. (used with an

hay/stack/, n. a stack of hay built up in the open air for preservation.

to feel hatred. -- A. intense dislike or hatred. 5. the object of hatred.

:

hate/ful, adj.

has.n't (haz'ant), contraction of has not,

hatch! (hach), v.r. 1, to bring forth (young) from the egg, 2, to cause young to emerge from (the egg), as by Incubating, 3, to devise; plot. —v.t. 4, to be throw one's hat into the ring, to declare one's candidacy for political office, 5, under one's hat, confidential.

manner or spirit.

natch, (hach), n. 1, an opening in the deck of a ship or in the floor or roof of a building, used as a passageway, 2, the hatch² (hach), v.r. to may set parallel lines, as

hatch/back', n. a style of automobile in which the rear deck lid and window life

tenses): She has gone.

hate (hāt), v., hated, hateing, r. --v.t. 1, to dislike intensely; detest. 2, to be un-willing; dislike: I hate to accept it. --v.f. 3,

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Second Edition

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at-tu-sas (hāt/too sās/), n. the capital of the ancient littite empire in Asia Minor: site of modern Boghazköy. urkey. Also. Khattusas

(hat/ē), n. a female given name, form of Haret. Also. Hat/tie.

au-a Fte-ah (hou/ə fə tē/ə), a cave site in Cyrenaica iat has produced archaeological evidence of the longest squence of human habitation in northern Africa, exinding to about 80,000 years B.P.

Di-berk (hô/bùrk), n. Armor. a long defensive shirt, sually of mail, extending to the knees; byrnie. [1250-100; ME < OF hauberc, earlier halberc < Frankish alsberg, equiv. to "hals neck (see hawse) + "berg proction (see harbor); c. OHG halsberg OE healsberg, N halsbjorg]

tugh (häkn, häf), n. Scot. a stretch of alluvial land rming part of a river valley; bottom land. [bef. 900; E halche, hawgh. OE healh corner, nook]

ugh-ty (hô/tē), adj., -ti-er, -ti-est. 1. disdainfully ud; snobbish; scornfully arrogant; supercilious; lughty aristocrats; a haughty salesclerk. 2. Archaic. fly or noble; exalted. [1520-30; obs. haught (sp. var. of te ME haute < MF < Laltus high, with h < Gmc; cf. HG hok high) + -v'] —haugh/ti-ly, adv. —haugh/-

-Syn. 1. lordly, disdainful, contemptuous. See proud.
-Ant. 1. humble, unpretentious, unassuming. ul (hôl), v.t. 1. to pull or draw with force; move by awing; drag: They hauled the boot up onto the beach, to cart or transport; carry: He hauled freight. 3. to um the flag. 4. to arrest or bring before a magistrate other authority (often fol. by before, in, to, into, etc.); e was hauled before the judge. —v.i. 5. to pull or tug. to go or come to a place, esp. with effort. After roister-g about the streets, they finally hauled into the tavern. to do carting or transport, or move freight commer-illy. 8. Naut. a. to sail, as in a particular direction. b. draw or pull a vessel up on land, as for repairs or stor-e. c. (of the wind) to shift to a direction closer to the ading of a vessel (opposed to veer), d. (of the wind) to ading of a vessel (opposed to veer). d. (of the wind) to nge direction, shift, or veer (often fol. by round or to). haut around. Naut. a. to brace (certain yards of a iling vessel). b. (of the wind) to change in a clockwise rection. 10. haul or shag ass, Slang (vulgar). to get a ove on; hurry. 11. haul in with, Naut. to approach. 2. haul off, a. Naut. to change a ship's course so as to t farther off from an object. b. to withdraw; leave. c. format. to draw back the arm in order to strike; prere to deal a blow: He hauled off and struck the insoul lieutenant a blow to the chin. 13. haul up, a. to ing before a superior for judgment or reprimand; call ing before a superior for judgment or reprimand; call count. b. to come to a halt; stop. c. Naut. to change a course of (a sailing vessel) so as to sail closer to the nd. d. Naut. (of a sailing vessel) to come closer to the nd. e. Naut. (of a vessel) to come to a halt. —n. 14. nd. 6. Naul. (of a vessel) to come to a nau. —n. 14. act or instance of hauling, a strong pull or tug. 15. mething that is hauled. 16. the load hauled at one ne; quantity carried or transported. 17. the distance route over which anything is hauled. 18. Fishing. a. route over which anything is hauled. 18. Fishing. a. a quantity of fish taken at one draft of the net. b. the aft of a fishing net. c. the place where a seine is uled. 19. the act of taking or acquiring something. something that is taken or acquired: The thieves at included several valuable paintings. 21. long ut. a. a relatively great period of time: In the long ut. he'll regret having been a school dropout. b. a relevely great distance: It's a long haut from Maine to water. New the drawing was to be for from the control of vely great distance: It's a long natu from maine to cast c. Natu. the drawing up on shore of a vessel for elatively long period of time, as for winter storage or iger. 22 short haud, a. a relatively small period of the For the short haud, he'll be able to get by on what earns, b. a relatively little distance: The axle earns. b. a relatively little distance: The axle uldn't break for just a short haul. c. Naut, the drawup on shore of a vessel for a relatively short period, for repairs or painting. [1550-60; earlier hall, var. of

Syn. 1. See draw. Hage (hô/lij), n. 1. the act or labor of hauling. 2. amount of force expended in hauling. 3. a charge de, esp. by a railroad, for hauling equipment, com-dities, etc. [1820-30; HAUL + -AGE]

11-age-way (hô/lij wā/), n. a passageway by which il, ore, etc., is hauled to the surface from an undergund mine. [1905-10; HAULAGE + WAY]

i-back (hôl/bak'), n. (in lumbering) a small line pulling a cable back to its original position after it been used to haul a log away. Also called trip line, 00-05, Amer.; n. use of v. phrase haul back

fi-er (hô/ler), n. 1. a person who hauls. 2. a comraint trucking company. 3. a vehicle used for hauling trucking. 4. Slang. a car capable of very high speeds. 65-75; HAUL + -ER')

ti-ler (hôl/yər), n. Brit. Dial. hauler.

[43]

n (hôm), n. 1. stems or stalks collectively, as of un or of peas, beans, or hops, esp. as used for litter or tching. 2. a single stem or stalk. Also, halm. [bef. f, ME halm, OE healm; c. D, G halm, ON halmr; akin L culmus stalk, Gk kålamos reed]

to the body about the hip. 3. a hindquarter of an mal. 4. the leg and loin of an animal, used for food. Archit. a either side of an arch, extending from the tax or crown to the impost. b. the part of a beam proing below a floor or roof slab. [1150-1200; ME haundle of the haunch]—haunched. adj.—haunch/less, adj. mch' bone', the ilium or hipbone. [1350-1400;

famous men, hoping to gain celebrity for himself. 5. to disturb or distress; cause to have anxiety; trouble; worry: His youthful escapades came back to haunt him. Ats youthfut escapades came back to haunt him.—v.i. 6. to reappear continually as a spirit or ghost. 7. to visit habitually or regularly. 8. to remain persistently; loiter; stay; linger.—n. 9. Often, haunts. a place frequently visited: to return to one's old haunts. 10. Chiefly Midland and Southern U.S. and North Eng. a ghost. [1200–50; ME haunten < OF hanter to frequent, prob. < ON heimta to lead home, deriv. of heim homewards; see nows!—hauntfur n. HOME] —haunt'er, n.
—Syn. 3. frequent. 5. obsess, beset, vex, plague.

haunt-ed (hôn/tid, hän/-), adj. 1. inhabited or frequented by ghosts: a haunted castle. 2. preoccupied, as with an emotion, memory, or idea; obsessed: His haunted imagination gave him no peace. 3. disturbed; distressed; worried: Haunted by doubt he again turned to law books on the subject. [1275-1325; ME; see HAUNT, 50.3]

haunting (hôn'ting, hān'-), adj. 1. remaining in the consciousness; not quickly forgotten: haunting music; haunting memories.—n. 2. the act of a person or thing that haunts; visitation. [1275-1325; ME; see HAUNT, -ING², -ING¹]—haunting-ly, adv.

Haup-pauge (hä'pôg, -pog), n. a city on central Long Island, in SE New York. 20,960.

Haupt-mann (houpt/män'), n. Ger-hart (ger/härt), 1862-1946, German dramatist, novelist, and poet: Nobel prize 1912

hau-ri-ant (hôr/ē ənt), adj. Heraldry. (of a fish) represented as erect, with the head upward: a dolphin hauriant. [1565-75; var. of haurient < L haurient (s. of hauriens) drawing, scooping up, prp. of haurire; see HAUSTELLUM, -ANT, -ENT

Hausa (hou'sā, -so, -zo), n., pl. -sas, (esp. collectively) -sa for t. 1. a member of an indigenous people of northern Nigeria and southern Niger whose culture has been strongly influenced by Islam. 2. the language of the Hausa people, belonging to the Chadic branch of the Afroasiatic family, widely used in Africa as a language of commerce. Also, Haus'sa.

Haus/dorff space/ (hous/dorf, houz/-), Math. a topological space in which each pair of points can be separated by two disjoint open sets containing the points. [named after Felix Hausdorff (1868-1942), German mathematician, who first described it]

hau-sen (hô/zən; Ger. hou/zən), n. beluga (def. 1). 1735-45; < G; OHG hūso; see ISINGLASS]

haus-frau (hous/frou/), n., pl. -fraus, -frau-en (-frou/-on). a housewife. [1790-1800; < G, equiv. to Haus ən). a housewife. [1790-180 ноизе + Frau wife, woman]

Haus-ho-fer (hous/hō fər), n. Kart. 1860-1946, German geographer and general: political adviser to Hitler.

Hauss-mann (hous'mən; Fr. ös man'), n. Georges Eu-gène (zhônzh Œ zhen'), Baron, 1809-91, French administrator who improved the landscaping, street designs, and utilities systems of Paris. —Hauss-mann-iza-tion (hous/me ne zā/shen), n.

haust, (in prescriptions) draught. [< L haustus. See HAUSTELLUM]

haus-tel-late (hô stel'it, hô'stə lāt'), adj. Zool. 1. having a haustellum. 2. adapted for sucking, as the mouthparts of certain insects. {1825-35; HAUSTELL(UM)

haus-tel-lum (hô stel/əm), n., pl. haus-tel-la (hô-stel/ə). (in certain crustaceans and insects) an organ or part of the proboscis adapted for sucking blood or plant juices. [1810-20; < NL, dim. of L haustrum scoop on a water wheel, equiv. to haus-, var. s. of haurire to scoop up, draw + -trum suffix of instrument; for formation, see CATTELLIM! see CASTELLUM

haus-to-ri-um (hô stôr/ē əm, -stōr/-), n., pl. haus-toria (hō store o on store on store), h., p. nausror ria (hō store o , store). I a projection from the hypha of a fungus into the organic matter from which it absorbs nutrients. 2. the penetrating feeding organ of certain parasites. [1870-75; < NL, equiv. to L haus-(var. a. of haurire to draw, scoop up) + -tōrium -rorral haus-to/ri-al, adj

haut-bois (hō/boi, ō/boi), n., pl. -bois. hautboy.

haut-boy (hô/boi, ô/boi), n. oboe. [1565-75; < MF hautbois, equiv. to haut high (see HAUGHTY) + bois wood (see BUSH')] —haut/boy-ist, n.

haute (6t), adj. 1. high-class or high-toned; fancy: an haute restaurant that attracts a monied crowd. 2. high; elevated; upper. Also, haut (6; esp. before a vowel 6t). [1780-90; generalized from haute coutare, haute cuisine, etc.; < F, fem. of haut lit., high; see HAUGHTY]

haute cou-ture (ot/ koo toor/; Fr. ot koo tya/), 1. high fashion; the most fashionable and influential dressmaking and designing. 2. the fashions so created. 3. the leading dressmaking establishments in the world of fashion, considered collectively. [< F]

haute cui-sine (ot/ kwi zēn/; Fr. ot kwe zēn/), fine or gourmet cooking; food preparation as an art. $\{< F\}$ haute é-cole (ōt/ ā kōl/, -kôl/; Fr. ō tā kôl/), pl. hautes é-coles (ōts/ ā kōl/, -kôl; Fr. ō tā kôl/), l. a series of intricate steps, gaits, etc., taught to an exhibition horse. 2 dressage (def. 2). [< F. lit., high school]

Haute-Ga-ronne (ot ga môn'), n. a department in S France. 777,431; 2458 sq. mi. (6365 sq. km). Cap.: Tou-

Haute-Loire (5t lwar'), n. a department in central France. 205,491; 1931 sq. mi. (5000 sq. km). Cap.: Le Puy. Haute-Marne (öt marn'), n. a department in E Hautes-Alpes (ot zalo/), n. a department in SE France. 97,358; 2179 sq. mi. (5645 sq. km). Cap.: Gap.

Haute-Saône (ōt sōn'), n. a department in E France. 222,254; 2075 sq. mi. (5375 sq. km). Cap.: Vesoul.

Haute-Sa-voie (ot sa vwä'), n. a department in E France. 447,795; 1775 sq. mi. (4595 sq. km). Cap.: Annecy. Hautes-Py-ré-nées (ōt pé nā nā/), n. a department in SW France. 227,222; 1751 sq. mi. (4535 sq. km). Cap.: Tarbes

hau-teur (hō tùr'; Fr. ō tœr'), n. haughty manner or spirit; arrogance. [1620-30; < F, equiv. to haut high (see haughty) + -eur -or']

Haute-Vienne (ot vyen/), n. a department in central France. 352,149; 2145 sq. mi. (5555 sq. km). Cap.: Li-

haut monde (ô' mond'; Fr. ô mônd'), high society. Also, haute-monde (ot/mond/). [< F]

hau' tree' (hou), a clambering tree, Hibiscus tileaceus, of tropical shores, having leathery, ovate leaves and yellow flowers that turn dark red as they fade, and yielding a fiber used as cordage. Also called mahoe, sea hibiscus. [1910-15; < Hawaiian hau hau tree]

Haut-Rhin (δ Ran'), n. a department in NE France. 635,209; 1354 sq. mi. (3505 sq. km). Cap.: Colmar.

Hauts-de-Seine (ô da sen'), n. a department in N France. 1,438,930; 63 sq. mi. (163 sq. km). Cap.: Nanterre.

ha-iiy-nite (ä wé'nit), n. a relatively rare feldspathoid mineral related to sodalite: sometimes confused with lapis lazuli. Also, ha-iiyne (ä wēn'). [1865-70; < F haiiyne (Haiiy + -(i)ne -1NE', after R. Haiiy (1743-1822), French mineralogist) + -TTE']

Ha-van-a (ha van-a), n. 1. Spanish, Habana. a scaport in and the capital of Cuba, on the NW coast. 1,800,000. 2. a cigar made in Cuba or of Cuban tobacco.

Ha-va-su-pai (hä'və soo'pi), n., pl. -pais, (esp. collectively) -pai for 1. 1. a member of a small tribe of nomadic North American Indians now living in Arizona. 2. the Yuman language of the Havasupai.

Hav-da-lah (Seph. häv dä lä/; Ashk. häv dô/lə), n. Hebrew. a religious ceremony, observed by Jews at the conclusion of the Sabbath or a festival, that consists of conclusion of the Saddath of a leady a, that consists of blessings over wine, spices, and the light of a candle. Also, *Habdalah*. [habhdālāh lit., division, separation]

have (hav; unstressed hav, av; for 26 usually haf), v. nave (nav. unstressed nev. ev., for 20 usuatty mat), of and auxiliary v., pres. sing. 1st pers. have, 2nd have or (Archaic) hast, 3rd has or (Archaic) hath, pres. pl. have: past sing. 1st pers. had, 2nd had or (Archaic) hadst or haddest, 3rd had, post pl. had; past part. had; pres. part. having, n. — v.t. 1. to possess; own; hold for use; contain: He has property. The work has an index 2 to hold nessess or according persenting as hold for use; contain: He has property. The work has an index. 2. to hold, possess, or accept in some relation, as of kindred or relative position: He wanted to marry her, but she wouldn't have him. 3. to get, receive, or take: to have a part in a play; to have news. 4. to experience, undergo, or endure, as joy or pain: Have a good time. He had a heart attack last year. 5. to hold in mind, sight, etc.: to have doubts. 6. to cause to, as by command or invitation: Have him come here at five. 7. to be related to or be in a certain relation to: She has three cousins. He has a kind boss. 8. to show or exhibit in action or to or be in a certain relation to: She has three cousins. He has a kind boss. 8. to show or exhibit in action or words: She had the crust to refuse my invitation. 9. to be identified or distinguished by, possess the characteristic of: He has a mole on his left cheek. This wood has a silky texture. 10. to engage in or carry on: to have a talk; to have a fight. 11. to partake of; eat or drink: He had cake and coffee for dessert. 12. to permit or allow: I will not have any talking during the part talk. will not have any talking during the concert. 13. to assert, maintain, or represent as being: Rumor has it that she's going to be married. 14. to know, understand, or be skilled in: to have neither Latin nor Greek. 15. to beget or give birth to: to have a baby. 16. to hold an advantage over: He has you there. 17. to outwit, deceive, or cheat: We realized we'd been had by an expert con artist. 18. to control or possess through bribery; bribe. 19. to gain possession of There is none to be had at that price. 20. to hold or put in a certain position or situation. The makes here had be not control to the had at that price. at that price. 20. to hold or put in a certain position or situation: The problem had me stumped. They had him where they wanted him. 21. to exercise, display, or make use of: Have pity on him. 22. to invite or cause to be present as a companion or guest: We had Evelyn and Everett over for dinner. He has his bodyguard with him at all times. 23. to engage in sexual intercourse with.

-v.i. 24. to be in possession of money or wealth: There are some who have and some who have not.

-auxiliary verb. 25. (used with a past participle to form perfect tenses): She has gone. It would have been an enjoyable party if he hadn't felt downcast. 26. to be required, compelled, or under obligation (fol. by infinitival to without a main with 1. to, with or without a main verb): I have to leave now. I didn't want to study, but I had to. 27. had better or best, ought to: You'd better go now, it's late. 28. had rather. See rather (def. 8). 29. have at, to go at vigorously attack. First he decided to have at his convention. ously; attack: First he decided to have at his correspondously, attack: First he decided to have at his correspondence. 30. have done, to cease; finish: It seemed that they would never have done with their struggle. 31. have had it, a, to become weary of or disgusted with whatever one has been doing: I've been working like a fool, but now I've had it, b, to suffer defeat; fail: He was a great pitcher, but after this season he'll have had it. C. to have missed a last opportunity: He refused to take any more excuses and told them all that they'd had it. d. to become unpopular or passé: Quiz shows have had it. 32. have it coming, to merit or deserve: When they lost their fortune, everyone said that they had it coming. 33. have it in for, to plan or wish to do something unpleasant to; hold a grudge against: She has it in for intelligent students who fail to use their abilities. 34. have it out.

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+2. Forestry. Lofty trees, as distinguished from shrubs or underwood. Obs.

shrubs of underwood. Corr.

1674 N. Cox Gentl. Recreat. (1677) 15 Vert is of divers
kinds. Some called Hamboys, serving for food and browse
of and for the Game, and for the defence of them; as Oaks,
Beeches, etc. Some Haustoys for Browse, Shelter, and Defence only; as Ashes, Poplars, etc. a 1700 B. E. Diet.
Cant. Crew. Haustobis, Oaks, Beaches, Ashes, Poplars, etc.

A marian of strawhberry (Recomming Interior) of 3. A species of strawberry (Fragaria elatior), of

taller growth than the common strawberry, and having fruit of a musky flavour. Also hautboy

having fruit of a musky flavour. Also hauthory tramberry. (In this sense also spelt hauthors) 1731-3 Maller Gard. Dict. s.v. Fragaria. The Scarlet Stramberry should be planted a Foot square Plant from Plant, and the Hauthoy sixteen or eighteen lackes Distance each Way. c.1759 Rorb. Ball. (1890) VII. 58 Here's fine savoys, and ripe hauthoys. 1856 Treus. Bot. s.v. Fragaria. The Hauthois have plicated, rugose leaves, and the fruit has a musky flavour, which many persons greatly prefer. 1853 G. Allen in Longue. Mag. 1919 313 The hauthoy, a taller plant, with fewer and larger hlossoms and a nicher flavour.

Hautboyist (how boilist). [f. prec. + -187: cf.F. hauthorste. A player on the hauthoy : = OBOIST. 1854 in Webster. 1865 tr. Spoke's Autobiog. I. 45, I had the opportunity of hearing, the hautboyist Scherwenka. Haute, hautely: see HAUGHT, .LY.

Hautein, -en, -eyn, var. HAUTAIN Obs.

Haute-pace, -pase, -pass, obs. ff. HAUT-PAS. Haute-piece. Obs. [F.; lit 'high piece 'a Poldron; or the upper part thereof' (Cotgr.). The shoulder-piece in plate armour; = Paulipson.

c1500 Melatine xii. (E. E. T. S.) 145 Vryan .. attended
hym with his trenchaunt swerde betwix the heed & the
sholders, and his hawrepyees fell of with the forsaid stroke,
lbid. xlix. 325 Thenne Geffray smote bym [the giant] with
his swerd you the sholder, for he myght not reche his heed,
and cotte the hautte piece of his harneys.

Hautere, obs. form of Altar.

+ Haute se. Obs. Also 4-7 haw tesse, 5 hautes, 7 -ess. [a. F. hautese (17th c. in Hatz-Darm.), f. haut high, Haut.] Highness, height leftiness of rank or character, nobility; haughtiness, pride; grandeur, stateliness; length (of time).

priote; grainded; statistiness; rength (of time).

13. Gaw. & Gr. Kul. 2454 Weldez non so hyge hawtesse, Pat ho ne soo make ful tame. 1399 Langl. Rich. Redeles not. 13 That pasture prikkyth, and her prevy age. a spo-50 Alexander 2835 Hoo with hi hautes and hine vnhemed wittis, A-vaile of his vanite and of his vayne pride. 1415 Crowned King 227 So shall thy hawtesse highlich be honoured. 1666 WATENHOUSE AFMESTAT This Permiss of howevers. Arms 217 This Percwig of hawtesse. 1667 - Fire L. Casar and Pompey's hautess being revived in them.

Hauteur (hető r). Also 7 haughture. hauteur (12th e. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. haut high.] 1. Lostiness of manner or bearing; haughtiness

of demeanour.

of demearour.

a 1628 F. Greville Sidney fit. (1652) 37 In his Spanish haughture. 1745 H. Walfole Lett. (1857) I. 413 (Stanf.) A comparison between him {Lord Chesterfield] and the hauteur of all other lord-ficutenants. 1792 C. Washington Lett. Writ. 1892 XII. 98 That your habits of expression indicated a hauteur disgusting to those, who happen to differ from you in sentiment. 1833 Byron Juan xul. xiv, Both seem'd secure—She in her virtue, he in his hauteur. 1833 S. C. Hall Retirophet II. 96 He seemed to think hauteur are useful feature of the clerked office.

+2. A height. Obs. rare.

avessential feature of the clerical office.

† 2. A height. Obs. rare.

**True Lond...Gaz. No. 4989/t. The Enemy have drawn off all their Cannon from the Hanteurs of Wavrechin.

† Hau-tful. a. Obs. rare. In 5 hawtful. [f. HAUT++FUL.] Exalted, lofty: = HAUGHTa. 3.

**Trues Scala Perf. (W. de W. 1994) 11. xliv, Some tyme sheweth Jhesa... hymself as an hawtful mayster and somtyme as a reuerent fader.

**Trues Scala Chaugh. Forms: 7 haugust.

Haut-goût (høgu). Forms: 7 hangou. hau-gou, hau-, hautgoust, haut-goust, haut goust, hault-gust, haut-gust, haugout, (houghtgoust), 7-8 hautgout, 8 haugust, 7- haut-gout, 9 hautgout. See also Hoco. [F.; lit. high flavour', anything that excites the appetite, and is put into sauces, such as pepper, lemon, musk, verjuice, etc.' (Littre), as in sense 1; L haut high + goat (formerly goust) taste, savour, flavour. (The 17-18th c. spellings, show that the pronunciation was sometimes anglicized (hø tgost, hø gost); but hogo bears witness to the French form.)]

†1. A high or piquant flavour; a strong relish;

† 1. A high or piquant flavour; a strong relish; something that gives a relish, seasoning. Obs.

1. A high or piquant flavour; a strong relish; something that gives a relish, seasoning. Obs.

1. A high or piquant flavour; a strong relish; something that gives a relish flavour. A for Forces Worthies, Cornwall 1. (1662) 104 [Canick] giving a delicious Haulegust to most meats they can refor a delicious Haulegust to most meats they can refor a flavour Verset & Ess. Country Monte 18 for a Haulegust. there was mixt with these The swerd of Bacco, and the coat of Cheese. 1669 Womings Syst. Agric. (1681) 166 Our English Tobacco ... many are of Bacco, and the coat of Cheese. 1669 Womings Syst. Agric. (1681) 166 Our English Tobacco ... many are of Bangon that it's better than Forciego, having a more Hauters (1681) 166 Our English Tobacco ... many are of Bangon that it's better than Forciego, having a more Hauters (1681) 167 [Some Plane 1881] 168 [Some Plane 1881] 1

the haut-goust of an oath to recommend it. 1683 KENNETT Erraim. on Folly 12 What stage of life is not metancholy ... unless we spice it with Pleasure, that haut goust of Folly? 1711 LADY M. W. MONTAGO Let. to Mrs. Hewet (1887) L. 31 Danger gives a hant gold to everything.

2. In later use: A 'high' or slightly putrescent

flavour: a taint.

navour; a taint.

1633 Congreve Juvenal, Sal. xi. 224 (Jod.) Nor is there
ever left Any unsav'ry hautgout from the holt. 1796 Pecce
Anogym. 183 People affect to eat venison with a haut-gout
in the country. 180 T. S. Houses Tran. in Sicity II. 126
(Stanf.) Oil. is relished the better for a slight taint or hauegout. 1845 Foro Handik. Spain 1. 281 (Stanf.) This gives
a haut gout, as putrefaction does to the aldermanic haunch.
† 3. A highly-flavoured or seasoned dish. Obs.
1866. 7 Dayspain Rulland House Dom. Who. 2 ****

T.O. A nighly-flavoured or seasoned dish. Obs. 1656-7 Davemant Rulland House Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 226 She having not known. the sufficient mystery of hautgouts. 1866 Butles Hud. 11. 1598 Or season her, as French Cooks use Their Hautgusts, Buollies, or Ragusts. 1693 Humonrs of Town to Rather. than come within forty miles of the smell of the Hought-goust. 1702 Motteux Pral. to Faryuhar's Incentions, Your rakes love hauts-godts, like Your damn'd French cheese. 1817 Collegious Sibyl Leaves Poems II. 312 Each haut-gout cook'd by monk or priest. 4. 2011 ib.

1651 STANLEY Excitations Poems 93 This han gou Car-

† Hauther, hawther. Obs. (See quots.) † Hauther, hawther. Obs. (See quots.)

1611 Corca., Annels, a gimmew, or little ring for the finger; also, a hawther. Itid, Maille, mayle, or a linke of mayle...also, a Hauther; or, any little ring of mettall resembling a linke of mayle. Ibid., Ports...any entrance, or way to enter at; also, a hauther, or eye

11 Hautin. Obs. rare—1. [F. hautin, also hautaigns (16th c. in Littré), hautain, deriv. of haut high.] A tree used as a support for a vine.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. s24 Gon this hath for currant many

1601 HOLLAND Pling L 534 Gon this bath for currant many yeares past. That the best and most dainty Wines came of those grapes onely which grew yoon such Bautins or trees. Yea...that the higher a Vine climbed you these trees the better grapes it bare.

Haut-pas. Now only as Fr. (hopa). Forms: 5 hautepase, haught passe, 6 hautepace, haulte pace, 7 haute pass, 7- haut-pas. [F. haut pas, lit. 'high step'; in common use in 15-16th c. and anglicized in the form HALPACE, whence also the corrupted forms HALF-, HATH-, HEARTH-PACK.]

A part of the floor of a hall, etc., raised one or more steps above the level of the rest; a dais: - HALF-

| Haut-relief (horilif). [F. (ho plyef).] High telief, ALTO-RELIEVO: opp. to bas-relief.

1850 LEITCH Müller's Am. Art § 244. 251 Colossal hautreliefs of imaginary animals. 1886 A. D. Aussil Reynard

2. 241 Craved in haut relief.. Rich clustered grapes.

"Haut ton (hotton). [F. = high tone, the manners of the higher circles of society. (Now little used in Eng.)] High fashion; ellipt., people of high fashion.

of high lashion.

1801 Sporting Mag. XVII. 22 People of the Haut Ton are about to return to town. 1807-8 W. laving Salmag. (1824) 6 The gentlemen, who doze away their time in the circles of the haut-ton. a 1849 Poe Wks. (1884) I. 348 (Stanf.) An air of extreme haut ton. 1850 Harper's Mag. I. 288 [It] has excited the attention of the haut ton abroad.

Hauty, earlier spelling of HAUGHTY. Hauwitzer, obs. form of HowITZER

Hauy, obs. form of HEAVY.

Hauyne (bā win). Min. [a. F. hauyne; named 1807 after the French mineralogist Hauy.] A silicate of aluminium and sodium with calcium sulphate, occurring in certain igneous rocks in crystals or grains of various shades of blue or green. 1814 L. CMELIN (fittle) Some Account of the Mountains of Ancient Latinm; in which the Mineral called Hanyne is found. 1869 PHILLIPS VESSE, x. 293 Hanyne, or Latialite, occurs. in cavities of gray micaceous or angitic lava.

Hauynite (hā winait). [f. prec. + -rre.] = prec. 1868 DANA Min. 332 Haupnopkyr, a black to brown rock containing the bauynite disseminated through it.

Hauynophyr (hā winofāi). Min. [f. as prec. + Gr. φύρ-ειν to mix, mingle.] A name for various rocks having hauyne disseminated through them. 1865 WATTS Diet. Chem., Hanynophyr, a pane applied to the lava of Melio on the Vulturo. 1868 [see peec.] 1878 LAWBENCE tr. Cotta's Rocks Class. 133 Hanynophyr: a rock ... which essentially consists of augite and hanyne.

. which essentially consists of augne and hauyne.

Havage (haved). s.m. dial. Also haveage.

[f. Have v. +-age.] Lineage, parentage,
1866 Spec. Cornish Prov. Dial. 55, I do know all the
havage of thee. 1865 R. Hunt Pap. Rom. West of England
Set. n. 245 He came of good havage. 1899 Western Times
(Exeter) 3 Jan. 2/A Man of Western havage, of Western
education and once Rishon of this Westernsteen.

Havana (havæna). Also Havanna(h. Name of the capital city of Cuba, now in Spanish Habana. Cf. F. havane]. (In full, Havana cigar); A cigar of a kind made at Havana or in Cuba. (Also applied to the tobacco of which these are made.) (1711 Adul. in Spect. (1800) 903 Barcelona, Havana, and Old Spanish Snuff.] 1826 Disanett Vin. Grey 1v. v. (Stant.). A grilled bone, Havannahs, and Regent's punch, 1833 Marrat P. Simple xvi, Having very fortunately about a couple of dozen of real Havannahs in my pocket. 1888 Euroft. Brit. XXIII. 420/2 Genuine ('legitimas') Havana cigars are such only as are made in the island; and the cigars made in Europe from genuine Cubas tobacco are classed as 'Havanas'.

b. Comb. Havana-brown, the shade of brown

which is the colour of havana cigars.

1875 Ure's Dict. Arts I. 189 Havanna brown. Ibid. II. 778 Habana brown, this name has been given to anitipel-brown. 1896 Daily News 11 June 3/6 Floral design upon a ground of havana-brown,

Have (hæv), v. Forms and Inflexions: see below. [A Common Tentonic vb.: OE. habban, hæfde, hæfed, = OFris. hebba, hede, heved, hevd, OS. hebbian, habda, habda, -habd, hadd (MDu., Du., hebben, hadde, gehad, MLG. hebben, (han), hadde, gehat), OHG, kabên, kabêta, gihabêt (MHG, habên, kâte, gehabet, Ger. haben, katte, gehabt), ON. hafa, hafba, kafê (Sw. hafva. hafvile, haft, Da. have, havde, havê), Goth. haban, habaida, habaid:— OTeut. stem *habê. On account of its correspondence in form and sense with L. habe-re, generally referred to a hypothetical Aryan radical form *khabhf-. The OE., OFris., and OS. had in all parts of the present, exc. 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. Ind., the stem habj- (from habe-), reduced by gemination to habb-(habb-, habb-), while these two persons and the past retained hat- (hav-, haf-); hence OE. habban, hæbbe, habbað, hæbbende, etc., beside hafast (hæfst), hafaþ (hæfþ), hæfde, hæfed. In ME. the habbforms were gradually reduced by levelling to have-(have(n, I have, they have, n, having); while the original haf- (= hav-) forms at length lost their f(v), before the following consonant (ha-st, ha-th, ha-s, ha-d). Even the later v, for OE bb, was worn down in colloquial and dialect speech, so that OE. habban passed through ME. habben, haven, han, to later ha, ha', Se. hae. These phonetic weakenings, due largely to the weakness and stress-lessness of the word in many uses, both as principal verb and as auxiliary, have given rise to a very great number of historical forms for every inflected part, a number further increased by the graphic interchange of f, v, and u, and by the frequent dropping of initial h. The ne plus ultra of all these tendencies is seen in the reduction of OE. habban to a, or its entire elision, as in I would a been, occas. Sc. I wad been. In ordinary English, contracted forms are now only colloquial or metrical, in I've, thou'st, he's, we've, I'd, he'd, we'd. By coalescence with ne, this verb had also, in OE. and early ME., as in OFris., a negative form nabban, nave, which held in OE. the rank of an independent word (cf. will, nill, L. volo, nolo); it is here included under the positive form.]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. Infinitive.

a. Simple Infinitive, have (hæv, hæv, həv, əv). Forms: a. 1 habban, haban, 2-3 habben, -eon, 3-4 haven, 4-5 havyn, hawyn, han, (hanne). β. 1-2 habba, hæbbe, habe, 2-4 habbe (abbe),

3-4 haven, 4-5 havyn, hawyn, han, (hanne).

\$\beta\$. 1-2 habba, habbe, habe, 2-4 habbe (abbe),
3-4 hafe, haf, 3- (haue), have (4 hawe, 4-5 haff,
5-6 Sc. hail(f, hayf, 9 dial. hab). 7: 3-5 ha, 3-7

*a, a, 5- (now dial.) hay, 6- ha', 7- Sc. hae.

a. 971 Blick! Hom. 107 Ponne mazon we.. habban,
c1200 Orum 647 Alle pa Patt shulenn habbenn blisse,
c1200 Bestiary 106 Dat tu milce mote hauen. c1300
Hawelok 78 He dede hem sone to hauen richt. 13. Seapn
Sag. (W.) 294 Let me of him han a sight. 1377 Lanca. P.
Pl. B. Prol. 109 To han hat power. c1440 Promp. Parn.
225/1 Han, or havyn, habo.

\$\beta\$. c950 Limitif. Gosf. Matt. vi. 24 He scile habba. Ibid.
xviii. 9 Don twoe c30 habbe. a 1xy5 Cott. Hom. 211 Let
ham habba ageone cire. Ibid. 247 Hi sculen habe hat brad.
c1275 Lamb. Hom. 83 Ho ne scal... habbe nan oder unel.
1297 R. Glooc. (1724) 315 Pat myste abbe ys grace. a 1300
Sasmum xix. in E. E. P. (1860) 3 How hi hit mow hab and
winne. a 1390 Currar M. \$57.20 o riches sal bou haf god
wan. 1340 Ayenb. 5 Pou ne sselt habbe ucle godes. 1340
Hamfolk Pr. Const. 98 He.. Girete payne sal have. c1375
Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus 25 He wald haf refyn. c1400
MAUNDEV. (Roxh) i. 4 Men wald. hafe putte be appel.
c1490 Henry Wallace 1. 52 How this suld haif ane end.
Ibid. 383 Fysche we wald hawe [rime gawe]. 1833 Houtname Cample di Fior 379 Will you have your long cloke?
2808 Craven Dial., Hab, a corruption of have.

y. a 1300 Currar M. 17343 Par he o naman sold ba [v.e.
haue] sight. a 1375 Stoech de 18 haue] sight. a 1375 Stoech
y 18 you have your long cloke?
28 Haue, 1839 Morry W. m. 18 semper. 1602 — Hum. v. i.

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WEBSTER'S New Collegiate Dictionary



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New Collegiate Dictionary

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Dic

the base of the petiole <~ leaves> 2: shaped like a spear or the spead of a spear <a ~ spot of a bird> — has tate-ly adv thast \hast \hast \naist \na

thaste vb hast-ed; hast-ing vt. archaic : to urge on : HASTEN ~

Absite vb hast-ed; hast-ing vl. archaic: to urge on: HASTEN ~ w: to move or act swiftly hast-ene hast-

water 2 Newlong: Commeal mush
hat \ n [ME, fr. OE hat: akin to OHG huot head covering
—more at HOOD] 1: a covering for the head usu, having a shaped
crown and brim 2 a: a distinctive head covering worn as a symbol of office b: OFFICE POSITION — hat less \ \ \cdots \ \) adj
hat what ted; hat ting w: to furnish or provide with a hat ~
w: to make or supply hats
hat band \ \ \ \cdots \ \cd

ű

1: an act or instance of hatching 2: a brood of

hatched young hatcher fr. MF hacher to inlay, chop up] 1: to hatched with narrow bands of distinguishable material <a silver handle -ed with gold> 2: to mark (as a drawing or engraving) with fine details spaced lines.

handle -ed with gold> 2: to mark (as a drawing or engraving) with fine closely spaced lines. Shatch n: Line esp: one used to give the effect of shading match-back \hach-bak\ n = 1: a back on a closed passenger automobile (as a coupe) having an upward-opening hatch 2; an automobile having a hatchback of the check hat-chek\ adj '1: being one that checks hats and other articles of outdoor clothing <a yeirl> 2: used in the yether and years of the check hats-chek\ adj '1: being one that checks hats and other articles of outdoor clothing <a yeirl> 2: used in the yether and yether articles of outdoor clothing <a yeirl> 2: used in the yether and yether and yether articles of outdoor clothing <a yeirl> 2: used in the yether and yether a

hatchet man n 1: one hired for murder, coefcion, or attack 2 13 when man n-1: one hired for murder, coercion, or attack 2, 2 whiter specializing in invective without regard to personal secuples and often on orders from an employer hatching n: the engraving or drawing of fine lines in close proximity chiefly to give an effect of shading; also: the pattern so treated

hetch-ling \hach-lin\ n : a recently hatched animal hatch-ment \hach-ment\ n [perh. alter. of achievement]: a panel on which a coat of arms of a deceased person is temporarily

displayed displayed arms of a deceased person is temporarily displayed displayed and the way hach way n: a passage giving access usu, by a ladder or stairs to an enclosed space (as a cellar): also: HAICH 2a thate hair n [ME, fr. OE here; akin to OHG haz hate, Gk kēdo pried 1 a: intense hostility and aversion usu, deriving from fear, tanger, or sense of injury b: extreme dislike or antipathy: LOATH-anger, or sense of injury b: extreme dislike or antipathy: LOATH-anger, or sense of injury b: extreme dislike or antipathy: LOATH-anger, or sense of injury b: extreme dislike or antipathy: LOATH-anger, or sense of injury b: extreme dislike or antipathy: LOATH-anger, or sense or hat been big business—F. L. Paxson> that whethed; hakting w 1: to feel extreme enmity toward to have to meet strangers> < hypocrisy> ~ w: to express or feel extreme enmity or active hostility—hater n hate. Detextreme enmity or active hostility—hater n hate one's guts: to hate someone with great intensity or arousing hate—hate-ful-ly \-f-le\ adv — hate-ful-ness n

hath \('thath. (h) archaic pres Id sing of HAVE het in hand adv; in all apologize hat in hand> in an attitude of respectful humility <have to

apologize hat in hand>
hat-mak-er \hat-mak-br\ n : one who makes hats
hat-mak-er \hat-mak-br\ n : one who makes hats
hat-red \hat-mak-er \n : one who makes hats
hat-tred \hat-mak-er \n : one who makes hats
hat-tred \hat-br n : one who makes hats
hat-tred \hat-br n : one that makes, sells, or cleans and repairs
hat-

racial prejudices and national ~5 —Peter Ihomson> hatter hat-ar\ n : one that makes, sells, or cleans and repairs hat trick n [prob. fr. the former practice of rewarding the feat with the gift of a hat] 1: the retiring of three batsmen with three consecutive balls by a bowler in cricket 2: the scoring of three consecutive balls by a bowler in cricket 2: the scoring of three consecutive balls by a bowler in cricket 2: the scoring of three consecutive balls by a bowler in cricket 2: the scoring of three consecutive balls by a bowler in cricket 2: the scoring of three consecutive balls by a bowler in cricket 2: the scoring of three consecutive balls by a bowler in cricket 2: the scoring of three consecutive balls by a bowler in all well as defensive armor from the 12th to the 14th century haugh tholt holt in [ME 665 holch. fr. OE health corner of land; akin to OE holh hole] Scor a low-lying meadow by the side of a river haugh-try \holt-c. hat-1 ady haugh-ti-or; ost fobs. haught, fr. ME haue. fr. MF haut, lit. high. fr. L altus — more at 0.0]: blatantly and disdainfully proud syn see proud ant lowly—haugh-ti-ly \holt-ch-c. hat-1 ady — haugh-ti-nasa \holt-ch-nas. hat-1 all haugh-ti-nasa \holt-ch-nash haugh-ti-nasa \holt

Thaunt, 'hont, 'haint,' by [ME haunten, fr. OF hanter] by 1 as to visit often: FREQUENT b: to continually seek the company of (a person) 2 a: to recur constantly and spontaneously to 4 the tune ~ ed her all day> b: to reappear continually in <a sense of tension that ~ s his writing> 3: to visit or inhabit as a ghost ~ wi 1: to stay around or persist: LINGER 2: to appear habitually as a ghost — haunten n — haunting! y \dip!(e) adv
2 haunt \hont, hant, 2 is usu hant\ n 1: a place habitually frequented 2 chiefly dial: Ghost
Hausa \hontyneq haunten a Hausa or Hausas 1: a member of a Negroid people of the Sudan between Lake Chad and the Niger 2: the language of the Hausa people widely used in west Africa as a trade language

a trade language
haus-frau haus-frau \ n [G, fr. haus house + frau woman, wife]

: HOLSEWIFE
haus-tel-late \ho-stel-at, 'ho-sta-lāt\ adj: having a haustellum
haus-tel-late \ho-stel-am\ n. pl-la \-a\ [NL. fr. L. haustus. pp. of
haus-tel-lum \ho-stel-am\ n. pl-la \-a\ [NL. fr. L. haustus. pp. of
haus-tel-lum \ho-stor-e-al. \successor of plants
haus-to-ri-al \ho-stor-e-al. \stor-\ adj: having a haustorium
haus-to-ri-al \ho-stor-e-al. \stor-\ adj: having a haustorium
haus-to-ri-am\ n. pl-ria \-a-a\ [NL. fr. L. haustus]: a
food-absorbing outgrowth of a hypha. stem. or other plant organ
haut-bois or haut-boy. \file\ ho-boi\ n. pl hautbois \-boiz\ or
hautboys [MF hautbois, fr. haut high. + bois wood]: OboE,
haute cou-ture \-\oldsymbol-ol-ku-tui-al-\ n [F. lit. high sewing]: the houses

relaborate cuisine : artful or elaborate cuisine : haute école. \-à-kol. -kəl\.n [F. lit., high cooking] : artful or elaborate cuisine : haute école. \-à-kol. -kəl\.n [F. lit., high school] : a highly stylized form of classical riding : advanced dressage hauteur hò-tər: (hò-\-n [F. fr. haut high — more at haughty] : ARROGANCE HAUGHTINESS

haut monde \0-mand. \0-mand. \n [F]: high society
Ha-vana \ha-\van-\n [prob. fr. Sp habano. fr. habano of Havana,
fr. La Habana (Havana), Cuba] 1: a cigar made from Cuban
tobacco 2: tobacco raised in Cuba

kitten a. abut **ar** further a back a bake a cot. cart ch chin e less é easy g gift i trip i life g sing o flow o flaw oi coin th thin th this sú out i joke á foot y yet yii few yii furious ii loot



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Havana

🍄 Encyclopædia Britannica Article

Havana

Spanish La Habana city, capital, major port, and leading commercial centre of Cuba. It also constitutes one of Cuba's 14 provinces.



Located on the island's north coast, Havana, with more than 2,000,000 people, is the largest city in the Caribbean region and has one of the great treasuries of historic colonial preserves in the Western Hemisphere. Prior to 1959, when Fidel Castro came to power, it was a mecca for tourists from the United States, who were drawn by the city's many attractions, which included climate and nightlife in addition to history. During the following years, however, despite its continued importance as the island's major economic hub, Havana lost much of its lustre because Castro's socialist government redirected the country's resources primarily toward the improvement of conditions in rural Cuba. Havana thus deteriorated, even though rehabilitation projects began in the 1980s. Old Havana and its fortifications were added to UNESCO's World Heritage List in 1982.

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Havana

🍄 Encyclopædia Britannica Article

Physical and human geography > The character of the city



La Punta Fortress (Castillo de la Punta), at the entrance to the port of Havana,

Cuba.
© 1997; AISA, Archivo Iconográfico,

Barcelona, España

Havana's location along a magnificent deep-sea bay with a sheltered harbour made the city a prime location for economic development from Spanish colonial times in the early 16th century. Cuba is endowed with a number of such harbours, but Havana's on the north coast was prized above the others by the early Spanish colonizers. With land on both sides of the harbour, the port

was easily defended. The early colonists erected a number of fortifications in the area that withstood most invaders. In colonial times Havana was the first landfall for Spanish fleets coming to the New World, and it became a staging area, first, for the conquest of the Americas by Spanish conquistadores and, later, for the economic and political domination of the hemisphere by Spain. The city early became a cosmopolitan centre with sprawling fortifications, cobblestone plazas, and buildings with ornamental facades and ornate iron balconies. Today's Havana mixes these structures with a variety of conventional modern buildings.

Havana's rich cultural milieu included not only Spaniards from diverse regions of the Iberian Peninsula but other European peoples as well. The small native Indian population of Cuba was not a significant factor in the Havana area and, in any case, was largely decimated in its early contact with the Spanish. The colonial years brought a large influx of black slaves from Africa who, after the end of slavery in the late 19th century, began flocking to Havana. Today's Havana is a mix of white Spanish stock, black ethnic groups, and significant mulatto strains.

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Havana

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Physical and human geography > The economy > Industry

Despite efforts by the Castro government to spread Cuba's industrial activity to all parts of the island, Havana remains the centre of much of the nation's industry. The traditional sugar industry, upon which the island's economy has been based for three centuries, is centred elsewhere on the island and controls some three-fourths of the export economy. But light manufacturing facilities, meat-packing plants, and chemical and pharmaceutical operations are concentrated in Havana. Other food-processing industries are also important, along with shipbuilding, vehicle manufacturing, production of alcoholic beverages (particularly rum), textiles, and tobacco products, particularly the world-famous Havana cigars. Although the ports of Cienfuegos and Matanzas, in particular, have been developed under the Castro government, Havana remains Cuba's primary port facility: a majority of Cuban imports and exports pass through Havana. The port also supports a considerable fishing industry.

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Cuba

ৰ্ম Encyclopædia Britannica Article

Economy > Trade

Sugar is the main export, followed by nickel and other minerals, fish products, tobacco (notably cigars), and citrus fruits. Among the most important imports are mineral fuels and lubricants, foods, machinery and transport equipment, and chemicals. Cuba's main trading partners include Spain, Russia, Canada, The Netherlands, France, and China.

In the 1950s more than two-thirds of Cuban foreign trade was with the United States. By 1961 Cuban-U.S. trade was down to 4 percent, and it soon ceased entirely under U.S. government embargo policies. Trade shifted to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and in 1972 Cuba became a full member of the Eastern-bloc Comecon (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance; disbanded in 1991). By the end of the 1980s almost three-fourths of Cuba's trade was with the Soviet Union, on extremely beneficial terms for Cuba. Cuba's overall trade declined sharply after the Soviet Union dissolved in 1991.

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RE: Serial Number: 75/751393

The examining attorney refuses registration on the Principal Register because the mark is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive. Trademark Act Section 2(e)(3), 15 U.S.C. Section 1052(e)(3); TMEP section 1210.06.

The primary significance of the term "Havana" is geographic. The applicant's goods do not come from this place. The mark is geographically deceptively misdescriptive because the public would believe that the goods do come from Havana, Cuba. *In re Loew's Theatres, Inc.*, 769 F.2d 764, 226 USPO 865 (Fed. Cir. 1985) and *In re Bacardi & Co. Ltd.*, 48 USPO2d 1031 (TTAB, 1997).

Although the examining attorney has refused registration, the applicant may respond to the refusal to register by submitting evidence and arguments in support of registration.

The examining attorney encloses information regarding pending Application Serial Nos. 75-618,457 and 75-598,447. The filing dates of the referenced applications precede the applicant's filing date. There may be a likelihood of confusion between the applicant's mark and the referenced marks under Trademark Act Section 2(d), 15 U.S.C. Section 1052(d). If one or more of

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the referenced applications matures into a registration, the examining attorney may refuse registration in this case under Section 2(d). 37 C.F.R. Section 2.83; TMEP section 1208.01.

The examining attorney has searched the Office records and has found no similar registered mark which bars registration under Trademark Act Section 2(d), 15 U.S.C. Section 1052(d). TMEP section 1105.01. Please note that the examining attorney has found potentially conflicting pending applications.

David C. Reinner, Examining Attorney Law Office 107, 703-308-9107 ext. 169

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Patent and Trademark Office

SERIAL NO. APPLICANT 75/751393 BACARDI & COMPANY LIMITED	PAPER NO.	
MARK HAVANA CLUB		ADDRESS: ASSISTANT COMMISSIONE FOR TRADEMARKS
ADDRESS MARGARET FERGUSON KELLEY DRYE & WARREN LLP 101 PARK AVENUE	ACTION NO.	2900 Crystal Drive Arlington, Virginia 22202-3513 If no fees are enclosed, the address should include the words "Box 5." Please provide in all correspondence: 1. Filing Date, serial number, mark and Applicant's name. 2. Mailing Date of this Office action. 3. Examining Attorney's name and Law Office number. 4. Your telephone number and ZIP code.
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10178	MAILING DATE 02/09/01 REF. NO.	
FORM PTO-1625 (5-80) U.S. DEPT. OF COMM. PAT. & TM OF		

A PROPER RESPONSE TO THIS OFFICE ACTION MUST BE RECEIVED WITHIN 6 MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF THIS ACTION IN ORDER TO AVOID ABANDONMENT. For your convenience and to ensure proper handling of your response, a label has been enclosed. Please attach it to the upper right corner of your response. If the label is not enclosed, print or type the <u>Trademark Law Office No.</u>, <u>Serial No.</u>, and <u>Mark</u> in the upper right corner of your response.

RE: Serial Number 75/751393

It is called to applicant's attention that U.S. Trademark Application nos. 75-618,457 and 75-598,447 have been abandoned. Correspondingly, the citation of the marks as potential bars to registration and the suspension of action in this application are withdrawn.

Trademark Act Section 2(e)(3)

Registration is refused because the mark "Havana Club" is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive for clothing, namely, T-shirts, hats and baseball caps. Trademark Act Section 2(e)(3). What test is used to determine if a mark is unregistrable under this Section of the Trademark Act?

The test used to determine whether a mark is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive was stated in the case of *In re Nantucket, Inc.*, 213 USPQ 889 (CCPA, 1982). The Court of Customs and Patent Appeals stated that for a mark to be refused registration because it is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive it must be 'primarily geographical' in that the primary aspect of the mark is of a geographical location and that there is a 'goods/place' association in the minds of relevant purchasers between the goods and the geographical location or that the goods

Final refusal appear to have their origin in that geographical location and the goods do not originate from that area. Is the word "Havana" primarily geographical?

Havana is a large city as well as a province located on the island of Cuba. It is the capital city of the nation of Cuba and contains more than one million people. See: Webster's New Geographical Dictionary, 492 (1988)(copy enclosed). In addition, Havana is not a remote or obscure geographical location. Therefore, it is safe to say that the word Havana is primarily a geographical term. Is there a 'goods/place' association between the goods for which applicant seeks registration and Havana?

Havana is a major city which produces a variety of goods: from fish to plastics ... perfume to fertilizer. Wearing apparel or clothing is also produced in Havana. See: The World Book Encyclopedia, Vol. 4, 1175 & Vol. 9, 87 (1993); The Europa World Year Book, Vol. 1, 873 (1993); The New Encyclopaedia Britannica, 544 (15th ed, 1988); and articles from the internet (BusinessWeek, the Northernlight information collection, and Accessspro)(copies enclosed of all cited material). Has a 'goods/place' association between applicant's goods and Havana been established?

The burden of the Trademark Office is to "establish that there is a reasonable predicate for its conclusion that the public would be likely to make the particular 'goods/place' association on which it relies." In re Loew's Theaters, Inc., 226 USPQ 865, 868 (Fed Cir, 1985). Here, the evidence submitted shows that there is a likelihood that Havana would be associated with applicant's goods. More specifically, a purchaser of clothing goods when seeing the word "Havana" used to identify the source of the goods would make an association between the goods and the geographical location that is in Cuba. The evidence submitted is sufficient to establish a prima facie showing of a 'goods/place' association between applicant's goods and Havana.

The entire mark is not merely of the word "Havana", however. What impression would the overall mark give to potential purchasers? Applicant indicates that the word "club" "connotes exclusivity vis-à-vis membership in or affiliation with a social 'organization', 'clique' or 'alliance'" (Applicant's response dated June 9, 2000, pg. 5, par. 1). When combined with the word "Havana", the overall meaning of mark would not be geographical.

In support of this contention applicant cites the case of *In re Sharky's Drygoods Co.*, 23 USPQ2d 1061 (TTAB, 1992). In that case registration was refused because the mark, "Paris Beach Club", was considered to be primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive for T-shirts and sweatshirts. The Trademark Trail & Appeal Board reversed the refusal because the mark was incongruous and humorous: Paris, France, is not located on or near an ocean or lake and does not have a beach. Therefore, there is no beach club from which the goods could originate. When the wording "Paris" and "Beach Club" are combined, an incongruous phrase is produced in which the presence of both elements negates the whole. There is no Paris Beach Club located in Paris from which the goods could originate. Is such reasoning applicable in the case at hand?

Applicant's mark is "Havana Club" for clothing items. Applicant indicates that the word "Club" connotes an affiliation with a social organization, or clique, or alliance. When the word "Club" is combined with the word "Havana", the connotation is of a social organization, or clique, or alliance originating in Havana, Cuba, or a club whose concern is about life, politics, culture, products, or events in Havana, Cuba. Does the combination of the words form an incongruous or humorous expression? When viewed in light of the present political realities in Havana, Cuba, the mark does not appear to be humorous or satirical. There could be a club in Havana or a club whose purpose centers on Havana, Cuba. In addition, there is no negation of the meaning of either word by the presence of the other. There could be a Havana Club. Correspondingly, this argument is unpersuasive.

Is the mark "Havana Club" non-geographical? What impression would the designation "Havana Club" engender? As applicant noted, the word "Club" connotes an affiliation with an organization, clique, or alliance. When combined with the geographical designation "Havana", the combination refers to an organization located in Havana, Cuba, or one concerned with Havana, Cuba. This situation is similar to the one in the case of *In re Bacardi & Co. Ltd.*, 48 USPQ2d 1031 (TTAB, 1997). In that case the applicant attempted to register various designations all of which contained the words "Havana" or "Habana". One of the marks was "Havana Clipper". The Board indicated that the connotation of the mark was of a Caribbean sailing vessel that sailed out of Havana, Cuba. However, there was no evidence to show that there was a type of ship called a Havana Clipper or a famous ship named the Havana Clipper. Correspondingly the geographic significance of "Havana" in the mark was not diminished. The same is true here. While there is a connotation engender by the wording "Havana Club" of an association or organization or clique either located in Havana, Cuba, or whose concerns focus upon Havana, Cuba, no evidence has been submitted to show that such an organization, clique, or alliance exists or ever exited. Correspondingly, the geographic significance of Havana has not been diminished.

It could be argued that there is no 'goods/place' association between the geographical location and the goods because there is a trade embargo between Cuba and the United States. See: Cuban Assets Control Regulations, 31 CFR Section 515.204 et seq. (1993)(copy enclosed). Purchasers would know that there does not exist any trade relations between Cuba which includes Havana and the United States and therefore, so goes the argument, not make an association between Havana and the goods. While this argument is interesting, it is defective in various ways.

The purchasing public will somehow know that there are no trading relations between the United States and Cuba and therefore not believe that the goods of applicant emanate from Havana. While it is possible for all of the American purchasers of clothing to know that there is a trade embargo between Cuba and the United States and that Cuban products are not sold in the United States, it is more reasonable to believe that there is a segment of the relevant purchasing public that does not know, even after thirty years, that an embargo between the two countries exits. Whether that segment of people is composed of the unaware, uninformed, disinterested, forgetful, or of low intellectual ability does not matter. The point is that there probably are people who want to purchase clothing who would associate applicant's products with clothing produced in Havana and

purchase applicant's goods based upon that misconception. See: Havana Club Holdings S.A. v. Galleon S.A., 50 USPQ2d 1889, 1900 (footnote 11)(SDNY, 1999).

Further, American purchasers of clothing who travel to countries that conduct trade with Cuba, e.g., Canada or Spain, may purchase such items in those foreign countries that are made in Cuba. This exposure by American tourists to clothing made in Havana would carry-over when they return to the United States. They would be more knowledgeable about the Havana clothing trade and more readily understand that there is a clothing industry in Havana and mistakenly associate applicant's goods with that geographical area.

In addition, even if purchasers of clothing in the United States knew of the trade embargo, a 'goods/place' association between applicant's goods and Havana would not necessarily be obviated. Purchasers may believe that while there is no direct sale in the United States of goods produced in Havana because of the embargo, there is an association between the provider of the goods in the United States and a Havana producer nonetheless. The United States provider may be a subsidiary, operating division, or licensee of a Havana related foreign company; a business relationship which may not be barred by the embargo. Or that the ingredients, formulas, or techniques used to produce the goods originate in Havana. It must be remembered that prospective purchasers are free to make associations between applicant's goods and Havana. In re The Cookie Kitchen, Inc., 228 USPQ 873 (TTAB, 1986). Even knowledgeable people may draw the conclusion that there is a 'goods/place' association between applicant's goods and Havana.

Finally, it may be argued that due to the embargo no 'goods/place' association may be drawn by relevant purchasers. It may be said that "but for" the embargo a 'goods/place' association may be understood to exist by the purchasers of applicant's goods. Assuming arguendo that this is true and applicant's mark is allowed registration on the Principal Register, when the trade embargo between Cuba and the United States is lifted, will then a 'goods/place' association between applicant's goods and Havana be readily understood? If so, the registration of applicant's mark now, in actuality, is the registration of a mark that will become defective upon the lifting of the trade embargo, a subsequent event. The mark is valid only as long as the trade embargo subsists, when the embargo ceases, the mark becomes defective. Such an approach is flawed. The existence of the trade embargo is not a justification for the registration of a defective mark. A 'goods/place' association may be understood to exist in the minds of relevant purchasers of applicant's goods linking them mistakenly to Havana.

There is one final issue to be considered. If the word "Havana" is unregistrable, could not the entire mark be registered with a disclaimer by applicant of its rights in the word "Havana" alone?

Prior to the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act, Public Law 103-182, 107 Stat. 2057, which took effect January 1, 1994, amending the Trademark Act, a primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive word contained in a mark could be disclaimed and the entire mark be registered. See: Trademark Act Section 6. However, subsequent to December 8, 1993, the disclaimer of such wording is prohibited. The Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, 1162 TMOG 15 (May 3, 1994), contained a notice bearing

upon the unregistrability of misleading geographic indications pursuant to the passage of the Implementation Act. In relation to the Trademark Office disclaimer practice, the notice contained the following: "A mark that is unregistrable under 2(e)(3) because it contains matter which is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive of the goods or services will not be rendered registrable by a disclaimer of the geographically deceptively misdescriptive component." See also: TMEP Sections 1210.06 and 1210.09. This interpretation of Trademark Office disclaimer practice was adopted by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in the case of *In re Wada*, 52 USPQ2d 1539 (Fed Cir, 1999). In the present situation, a disclaimer of the word "Havana" would not cure the defect and render the mark registrable.

The mark is unregistrable under Trademark Act Section 2(e)(3).

The refusal to register the mark because it is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive as was stated in Office Actions dated December 7, 1999, and August 8, 2000, is here repeated and made final.

David C. Reinner, Examining Attorney Law Office 107, (703) 308-9107 ex 169

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Webster's New Geographical Dictionary

A Merriam-Webster

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Hat-ten-heim - dit-'n-him\. Village. W Hesse. West Germany, in the Rheingau: pop. (1968e) 1800: noted wine-producing region: Steinberger white wine made nearby.

Hat-ter-as, Cape \"hat-o-ros, "ha-tros\. Cape, SE Hatteras Island, Dare co., North Carolina: a long, narrow sand bar, one of the chain of islands off E coast of North Carolina: extends into Atlantic Ocean at a dangerous navigation point: lighthouse, 193/t. high, abandoned 1936 because the sea had come too close, replaced by new light on a tower farther inland: much of area included in Cape Hatteras National Seashore (authorized 1937); to the SW, near S tip of the island, is village of Hatteras.

Hatterss Inlet. Narrow strait leading from Atlantic Ocean into Pamilico Sound bet. S tip of Hatteras I. and Ocracoke I.: during Civil War guarded by two forts built by Confederates but captured by Union forces Aug. 28–29.

Hat-ties-burg \bat-ēz-,barg\. Industrial city, ⊗ of Forrest co., SE Mississippi. 28 m. SSW of Laurel; pop. (1980c) 40,829; chemicals. concrete; oil refinery, railroad shops: Mississippi Southern Coll. (1910).

Hat-ting-en \hat-in-an\ also. Hattingen an der Ruhr \hat-in-an\ also. Industrial city, cen. North Rhine-Westphalia. West Germany. SE suburb of Essen on Ruhr river; pop. (1980c) 57.373; machinery, flanges, rivets, screws, locomotives; ruins of 13th cent. castle (Isenburg); first mentioned 1019.

Hattushash. See BOGAZKÖY.

Hastustu \this-tiir-(Jü\. Island, Marquesas Is., French Polynesia, S Pacific Ocean, 10 m. NE of Eiso I.; 4 sq. m. Hatvan \text{hot-,von\}. Communt. cen. Hungary, 30 m. E of Budapest: pop. (1980p) 24.790; railroad center.

Hatya. See HATIA.

Hatzfeld. See JIMBOLIA.

Hau-bour-din \A-bur-'da*\. Commune. Nord dept.. N France. 6 m. SW of Lille: pop. (1975c) 14.651; textiles: Haud \haud\. Regiou. SE Ethiopia and SW Somalia: semidesert, also has trassy plains.

Hau-dio-mont \.Od-ē-o-'mo"\. Commune. Meuse dept.. NE France. 8 m. SE of Verdun; pop. (1962e) 273; held by Germans Feb. 1916-Sept. 1918.

Hau-ge-sund \hau-go-,sum\. Scaport. Rogaland co.. SW Norway, on a fjord opp. Stavanger: pop. (1980c) 27,008: exports fish: shipbuilding yards. woolen mills, aluminum plant: place where American ship City of Flint under a German crew anchored Oct. 20, 1939 when it was returned to Americans by the Norwegians.

to Americans by the Norwegant.

Hau-ki-ve-si, Lake \- hau-ks-,ves-s\. Lake. SE Finland: See
LINNANSAARI NATIONAL PARK.

Haul-bow-line \boi-bo-lan\ Small island. Cork Harbour. SE co. Cork. SW Eire; pop. (1961c) 431; lormerly an important British naval base.

Haun-stet-ten \'haun-s(h)tet-on\. City. Bavaria. West Germany, 5 m. S of Augsburg; pop. (1969e) 21.958; residential; textiles, woodworking; became city 1952.

Hau-raki Gulf \hau-rak-e. -rik-\. Large bay, inlet of Pacific Ocean, on N coast of North I. New Zealand; in SW has inlet. Waitemata Harbor, on which Auckland is situated.

Han-ran or Haw-ran \hsu-ran\. Piateau region in S Syria.

S of Damascus and E of Jordan river, fertile, produces
much grain, in Greco-Roman period a part of it known as
Auranitis (q.v.).

Hanran, Wa-di or Wā-di Hawrān \wäd-è-\. River (wadi) in Syrian Desert. W Iraq; ab. 240 m. long; flows ENE to the Eurobrates near Khan Baghdadi.

Hau-sa-land or Hausa Land \hau-sa-land. -za-\. Strictly, an ethnological term; the region in Africa N of the Niger and Benue rivers, now corresponding to N Nigeria: chief town Kano: inhabited by the Hausa, a Negroid people of the Sudan. Early kingdom conquered 1801 by Muslim Fulah Empire (see SOKOTO 1); incorporated in Nigeria 1900.

the Dannise and SE of the Inn; highest peak God-

70-25 II.

Han-ta \han-ta. han-tā\ or Al-Haw-tah \al-bo\.\]

cen. Neid. Saudi Arabia. 80 m. S of Riyadh. 7 mg/

Haute-Ga-ronne \obta-ga-rim. -ron\ Department tal

France. See table at FRANCE.

Haute-Loire \oticles war\. Department of S cen. Fine See table at FRANCE.

Haute-Marne \oticles marn\. Department of NE France.

Table at FRANCE.
Hante-tye \6-trev\. Town. Saguenay co., SE Quebe.
Canada, on the Manicouagan river 57 m. NE of China

timi; pop. (1981c) 13,995.

Hantes-Alpes (& zaip). Department of SE France & table at FRANCE.

Hante-Saông (& zōn). Department of E France See page.

at FRANCE
Haute-Sa-voie \ot-sa-'voii, -sa-'vwa\. Department of t

France. See table at FRANCE.
Hautes Fagnes. See Hotte venn Mountains.
Hautes Pyricaies (St. pir-> 'nā\. Department' of 32

France. See table at FRANCE confined the seed of the s

Hente-Volta, See UPPER VOLTA.

Hant-mont \6-mon\. Commune. Nord dept.. N France, 4 m. SE of Lille; pop. (1975c) 19.130; produces iron, stal chemicals.

Hant-Rhin \o-'ra"\. Department of NE France. See table a

Hauts-de-Seine Vo-de-Sain, 'sen\. Department of h

Cuba. on NW coast of Cuba, 90 m. SSW of Key Wis.
Florida: constitutes a province of Cuba: pop. (1966)
1,008,500. met. area pop. 1,700,300; largest city of the.
West Indies; harbor (ab. 3 m. by 1½ m.), one of best in whemisphere, in entrance through narrow channel having?
Morro castle (erected 1589–97) and lighthouse on E and La
Punts Fort (or castle) in old city on W: old city or
commercial section on peninsula bet. harbor and oceia,
new city, largely residential, on hills to W and S; railroad
center; exports sugar, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, coffee,
textile mills, packing plants; prior to 1961 tourism a major
source of revenue, casthodral (1704), palace of old captions
general, Univ. of Havana (1728); fine squares and drive,
sep. the Prado boulevard and the Malecon along N abore.

History: Founded by Diego Velásquez 1519 (removed from another site of 1515); burned 1528 but soon reboils chief naval station of Spain in New World and suffered top in 16th cent. in wars bet. Spain and England: captured by English 1762, restored 1763; since 1700 its history the same generally as that of Cuba (q.v.); its outer harbor scene of blowing up of U.S. battleship Maine Feb. 15, 1854 immediate cause of Spanish-American War, since 1891 capital of independent Cuba.

Haven-neh \ho-Yen-o\. Village on N coast of Efate L. New

Hebrides, SW Pacific Ocean: good harbor. Havent and Water-loo 'hav-ont ..., wot-or-lii, with Urban district. Hampshire. S England; pop. (1931a) 116.649; electronic equipment, gloves.

Ha-vel \häf-a\. River. East Germany: 212 m long; flows out of Mecklenburg to Spandau, where it is joined by the Spree, and on into Elbe river.

Have-lock \hav.iik. -lak\. 1 Former city, Lancaster co., \$\frac{S}{2}\$
Nebraska, now part of Lincoln; railroad repair shops.

2 Town, Craven co., \$\frac{S}{2}\$ North Carolina, \$16 m., \$\frac{SSE}{2}\$ of New Bern; pop. (1980c) 17.718; cotton, tobacco.

Havery English Havery Acres Havery Ed C Havers

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CIA. See C Ciardi, ct. ican poet L dis poetry: 'have praise ∙ According the subject writer. Criti accused his tality, but h highest exc of his poem translations vine Comec 1954; *Purga*i radiso, 1970 Ciardi's poe As If: Poems lected (1955) stance (1979

Clardi wau
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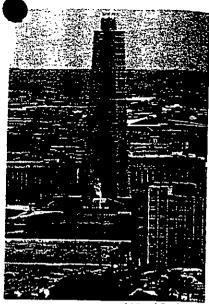
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Workers harvest sugar cane on a government owned farm. Sugar is Cuba's chief crop.



tersi above the Plaza de la Revolución in Havana.

Cuba

Cuba, KYOO buh, is an island country in the West Indies, about 90 miles 1140 kilometers) south of Florida. It consists of one large island and more than 1,600 smaller ones. Few people live on the smaller islands except the Isle of Youth. Havana is the capital and largest city.

Cuba is one of the most beautiful islands in the Antilles, a part of the West Indies island group. Cubans call it the Pearl of the Antilles. Towering mountains and rolling hills cover about a fourth of the island. The rest of Cuba consists mainly of gentle slopes and broad grasslands. Cuba has a magnificent coastline marked with deep bays, sandy beaches, and colorful coral reefs.

Cuba has a long history of struggle for independence and social reform. For about 400 years, Spain ruled Cuba. During this period, many Cubans died in revolts against Spanish rule. In 1898, the United States helped defeat Spain in Cuba's struggle for independence. Spain then gave up all claims to Cuba, and a U.S. military government ruled the island until 1902. In the 1930s, Cuba was controlled by a dictator, Fulgencio Batista. In 1959, Fidel Castro and a band of rebels overthrew Batista. They later set up a socialist government, with Castro as its head. Today, the government is highly centralized, and Castro has strong control. The government allows only one political party, the Cuban Communist Party.

Robert Freeman Smith, the contributor of this article, is Olstinguished University Protessor of History at the University of Toledo and the author of Background to Revolution: The Development of Modern Cuba.

The Castro government provides many benefits for the people, including free medical care and free education. But Cuba's economy has developed slowly under Castro. The output of some industries has declined, and government attempts to increase agricultural production have been only partly successful.

Relations between Cuba and the United States became tense soon after the Castro revolution, in 1961, the United States ended diplomatic relations with Cuba. The United States maintains a naval base in Cuba at Guantánamo Bay. Cuban leaders resent the presence of the toreign naval base in their country, but the United States refuses to give it up.

Facts in brief

Capital: Havana

Official language: Spanish

Area: 42,804 sq. mi. 1110,861 km9. Greatest distances-northwest-southeast, 759 mi. (1,221 km); north-south, 135 mi. (217 kml. Coastline 2,100 ml. 13,380 kml.

Elevation: Highest-Pico Turquino, 6,542 ft. [1,994 m]. Lowestsea level

Population: Estimated 1993 population-10,894,000; density. 255 persons per sq. mi. 198 per km⁴; distribution, 73 per cent urban, 27 per cent rural. 1981 census— 9,723,605. Estimated 1998 population-11,336,000.

Chief products: Agriculture-citrus fruits, coffee, milk, sugar cane, tobacco, vegetables. Manufacturing-cement, cigars, fertilizers, refined petroleum, refined sugar, rum, textiles. Mining-chromium, iron, nickel.

National anthem: "La Bayamesa."

National holiday: July 26, the anniversary of Fidel Castro's attack on the Moncada Army Barracks.

Money: Basic unit—peso. For the price of the peso in dollars.

see Money Itable: Exchange rates). See also Peso.

Cuba lies within the northern tropics and has a semi-tropical climate. Cool occur breezes from the northeast during the summer and the more breezes from the southeast in the winter give the island a mild climate throughout the year. Average daily temperatures in Cuba range from about 70 °F (21 °C) in winter-to about 80 °F (27 °C) in summer. The interior has a greater temperature range than the coastal regions. But temperatures in the interior rarely fall below 50 °F (10 °C) or rise above 90 °F (32 °C). Frosts sometimes occur in the mountains.

Cuba has a dry season and a rainy season. The dry season lasts from November through April, and the rainy season runs from May through October. The country has an average annual rainfall of 54 inches (137 centimeters). Thunderstorms occur almost daily in summer. Cuba has occasional dry periods during which not enough rain falls to produce sufficient juice in the country's sugar cane. Sugar is made from the juice of the sugar cane.

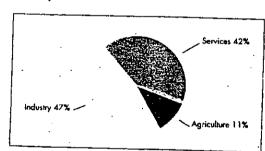
Violent hurricanes frequently hit the island, particularly the western half of the island, during August, September, and October. The strong winds occasionally destroy buildings and crops and create high waves that flood the coastal lowlands.

Economy

The government plans and controls Cuba's economy. It owns all industries, banks, and small businesses. The government also owns more than 70 per cent of the farmland. The remainder of Cuba's farmland is privately owned.

The Cuban economy has been developing slowly. In the early 1960s, the government began a program to industrialize the country. The program was only partly successful because of a lack of funds and raw materials. The government then shifted its emphasis to agriculture, especially sugar production. However, dry periods, hurricanes, and planning errors have limited the success of Cuba's agriculture.

Cuba's production



The net material product (NMPI is the total value of goods and services used in the production of goods produced by a country in a year. Such services include communication, trade, and transportation, NMP does not include financial services, government services, or community, social, and personal services. Cuba's NMP was \$15,300,000,000 in 1986.



J. A. Hancock, Photo Researchers

Coffee trees, like many other tropical and subtropical plants, thrive in Cuba's mild climate and fertile soil.

Natural resources of Cuba include fertile soil and large mineral deposits. The best soil is in the center of the island, where farmers raise citrus fruits, rice, sugar cane, and vegetables.

Agriculture. The Cuban government controls all farming. It operates many large state farms, on which workers collect wages from the state. Many of these farms were estates owned by American companies before Castro's government took them over in 1959 and 1960. Private landowners receive financial help from the state and must sell their crops to the government. Their farms may not be larger than 166 acres (67 hectares).

Sugar cane has long been Cuba's chief crop. It is grown throughout the island, but the largest crops

Production and workers by economic activities

Per pent	Employed workers	
of NAP produced.		Per cent of total
38	740,000	22
34	414,700	13
11	579.000	18
9		
8		7.
		31
100	3,294,200	100
	of NAIP produced is 38 34 11 9 8	of NAP produced Number of produced produced Number of produced Number of prosons 38 740,000 34 414,700 11 579,000 9 306,200 8 233,700 1,020,600

Sources: International Labor Organization; United Nation

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omic activities

	Employed	workers
d	Number of persons	Per cent of total
_	740,000	22
	414,700	13
	579,000	18
	306,200	9
_	233,700	7
	1.020,600	31
	3 204 200	100

come from easter than a Tobacco, the second most important crop, comes mainly from northwestern Cuba. Other farm products include bananas, cassava, citrus fruits, coffee, pineapples, potatoes, rice, sweet potatoes, and tomatoes. Cattle raising and milk production have increased because of the governments farm program.

Manufacturing. Before the Castro revolution, American companies owned most Cuban industries, and almost all factory machinery and raw materials came from U.S. suppliers. In 1960, the government seized all American-owned industries. The United States broke diplomatic and trade relations with the Cuban government in 1961. In the early 1960's, Cuba began depending primarily on the Soviet Union for its industrial needs. In 1991, however, the Soviet Union was dissolved.

Cuba's chief industry is food processing, especially the processing of sugar, dairy products, and flour. Cuban refineries process imported petroleum. Other manufactured products include cement, farm tools, fertilizer, iron and steel, paper, rum, shoes, textiles, tobacco products, and wood products.

Cuba has labor unions, but the government controls them. Members use the unions primarily to present complaints to factory managers. Worker assemblies handle such problems as job dismissals, job transfers, and workloads. The government sets the workers' salaries.

Mining is a growing industry in Cuba. The government owns all the mines and mineral reserves. One of the world's largest nickel ore reserves lies in northeastern Cuba. The country also has large deposits of limestone, used in making cement and fertilizer. Other minerals include chromium, copper, and silver.

Fishing. Cuba's fishing industry is growing rapidly. The government owns a fleet of large fishing boats. It

also has organish fishing cooperatives, in which the members share in the profits. Important Cuban fishing ports include Caibarién, Cienfuegos, and Havana.

Trade. Cuba's chief exports are sugar and refined nickel ore. It also exports cigars, citrus fruits, fish, and rum. The country's main imports include machinery, petroleum, and grains.

Cuba spends more on imports than it collects on exports. From the early 1960's to 1991, Cuba depended on its main trading partner, the Soviet Union, for loans or gifts of billions of dollars to make up the difference. But when the Soviet Union was dissolved in 1991, Cuba lost this important source of economic aid.

Transportation and communication. Cuba has a good road system. The main road, the Central Highway, extends from Pinar del Rio to Santiago de Cuba. Few Cubans have automobiles. There are more than 50 people for each car in Cuba, Most Cubans travel by bus. Railroads link Cuba's main cities, but many more people ride buses than trains. About 65 per cent of Cuba's railroad track consists of short lines that connect sugar mills to the main lines. The state airline, Cubana, flies within Cuba and to several other countries. José Martí International Airport in Havana is the largest airport.

Telegraph and telephone lines connect the major Cuban cities. Many homes do not have telephones, but the government has installed free public telephones in many cities. Cuba has an average of about 1 radio for every 5 people and 1 television set for every 13 people. About 15 daily newspapers are published in the country.

The government controls all Cuban newspapers and radio and TV broadcasts. But Cubans can pick up radio and TV broadcasts from the United States. Radio Martí, a U.S. government radio station that broadcasts to the Cuban people, began operating in Miami, Fla., in 1985.



Pineapples are picked by a Cuban farmworker. Central Cuba produces the nation's largest pineapple crops.

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law in nearby East Chicago, Ind. He worked for civil rights causes in Gary and helped found Mulgwithania, a local black political organization. From 1961 to 1963, Hatcher served as a deputy prosecutor for Lake County, Indiana. He was elected to the Gary city council in 1963.

Hatcher ran for mayor of Garyin 1967 in spite of opposition from local Democratic Party leaders. He waged an uphill fight to win the Democratic primary election and then won an unexpected victory in the general may oral election. Blacks cast most of the votes. However, many white voters also supported him. Hatcher won reelection in 1971, 1975, 1979, and 1983. He was defeated in a bid for reelection in 1987. He also ran unsuccessfully for mayor in 1991. Charles V. Hay

Hathaway, Anne. See Shakespeare, William (Marriage).

Hathor, HATH awr, sometimes called Athyr, was an ancient Egyptian goddess of the sky. She often was represented as a woman wearing a headpiece displaying a disk of the sun that was placed between two horns. Hathor was sometimes portrayed as a cow whose belly formed the sky.

The Egyptian understanding of Hathor's family relationships differed from place to place over hundreds of years. Her main center of worship was at Dendera. There, she was associated with the sky god Horus. Elsewhere, she was either a wife or a daughter of Re, the god of the sun. She had a son, thy, a god of music.

Hathor was identified with the Egyptian royal family. She is sometimes portrayed as a cow feeding milk to an infant king. Egyptian queens served as her priestesses and carried symbols of her worship, including a musical instrument called a sistrum. Orval Winter

See also Mythology (Other Egyptian divinities; picturel: Re

Hatshepsurt. See Architecture (Egyptian architecture; picture: Queen Hatshepsut's templel.

Hatteras, Cape. See Cape Hatteras.

Hauptmann, HOWPT mahn. Gerhart, GAYR hahrt (1862-1946), a German dramatist, won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1912 Hauptmann's early plays are outstanding examples of naturalistic literature. These early works attempt objectively to portray suffering people whose existence is determined by their environment and by heredity (see Naturalism).

Hauptmann was born in Silesia, then a region in eastern Germany. He used the dialect of this region in many of his plays. Hauptmann gained wide acciaim for his naturalistic plays Before Sunrise (1889) and The Weavers (1893). The Weavers, his best-known play, describes the plight of exploited Silesian weavers and their eventual revolt against their employers. His other works include the comedies The Beaver Coat (1893) and The Rats (1910). He also wrote historical and mythological dramas, plays based on fairy tales, poetry, and prose fiction.

Hausa, HOW sah, are a black people of west Africa. The approximately 7 million Hausa make up an important cultural and political group in northern Nigeria and southern Niger. Most of them are Muslims.

The first Hausa settlements were probably built dur ing the 1000's or 1100's. By the 1300's, many Hausa citystates had developed, including Kano, Katsina, Sokoto, and Zaria. For location, see Nigeria (political map).



The Hausa have lived in west Africa for about a thousand y *Most of them live in Niger or Nigeria.

These city-states became important trade centers. The Songhai Empire controlled the Hausa states throughout much of the 1500's (see Songhal Empire). The states then became independent again and, during the 1600's and 1700's, engaged heavily in gold and slave

in the early 1800s, local Fulant people who were Muslims led a revolt against the traditional leaders of the city-states. The Fulani and Muslim Hausa rebels conquered many of the city-states and established a Hausa-Fulani empire (see Fulani). The British colonized Nigeria in the late 1800s, but the Hausa-Fulani areas remained largely self-governing. Nigeria gained independence in 1960, and the Hausa have since played a major role in Nigerian politics. Leo Spitzer

See also Niger (People; picture); Nigeria (People). Havana, huh VAN uh (pop. 1,924,886), is the capital, chief port, and largest city of Cuba. It lies on the islands northwest coast, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) south of Key West, Fla. For location, see Cuba (political map). About 20 per cent of Cubans live in Havana. Havana's name in Spanish, the language of Cuba, Is La Habana.

During the first half of the 1900's, Havana was a popular vacation center. Its lively night life and magnificent beaches attracted many tourists. But tourism from the United States virtually disappeared after Fidel Castro be came prime minister in 1959, following a revolution in Cuba. Cuba became a socialist state, and its relations with the United States became strained. In 1961, the United States broke diplomatic relations with Cuba. Today, Americans visit Cuba chiefly for professional meetings or to-conduct research. However, tourism from Europe has increased since the mid-1980s, with the construction of new hotels and resorts and the completion of improvements to Havana's international air-DOCK.

The city of Havana covers about 286 square miles (740 square kilometers). Spanish colonists built Havana in 1519 next to a large natural harbor. Morro Castle, a Spanish fort dating from the late 1500s, guards the entrance to the harbor.

Old Havana, the colonial part of the city, is west of the harbor. Tile-roofed houses, built in the 1500's and 1600's, line the narrow streets. This historic area includes the fa-



est Africa for about a thousand years. or Nigeria.

: important trade centers. ontrolled the Hausa states 1500's (see Songhai Empire). ndependent again and, during jaged heavily in gold and slave

il Fulani people who were nst the traditional leaders of and Muslim Hausa rebels contates and established a Hausa-). The British colonized Nigeria Hausa-Fulani areas remained geria gained Independence in since played a major role in

picture); Nigeria (People). p. 1,924,886), is the capital, of Cuba. It lies on the island's) miles (160 kilometers) south on, see Cuba (political map). ns live in Havana, Havana's :age of Cuba, is La Habana. te 1900's, Havana was a popuy night life and magnificent irists. But tourism from the opeared after Fidel Castro be-9, following a revolution in list state, and its relations me strained. In 1961, the atic relations with Cuba. a chiefly for professional earch. However, tourism since the mid-1980s, with els and resorts and the com-Havana's international air-

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art of the city, is west of the built in the 1500's and 1600's, historic area includes the fa-



Havana is the commercial and industrial center of Cuba. The city lies on a natural harbor on the country's northwest coast.

Downtown Havana, above, has many modern office buildings.

mous Havana Cathedral, built in the early 1700's, and the Spanish governor's palace. The former Capitol and many government buildings are in downtown Havana, west of the old city. Newer residential areas and suburbs lie west of downtown Havana. The Malecon, a beautiful boulevard, runs along the coast and connects the western residential areas with downtown Havana.

Education and cultural life. The government controls Havana's schools, and education is free. Many adults attend night school and job-training classes. The university is Cuba's largest school of higher education.

Havana's cultural attractions include the Havana Symphony and the internationally acclaimed, governmentsponsored National Ballet. The Museum of Fine Arts features classical and modern art. The Museum of the Revolution, the Colonial Museum, and the Municipal Museum are historical museums.

Economy. Havana is the commercial and industrial center of Cuba. The government owns all businesses and industries. Health care is an important service industry in Havana. Most of the city's workers are employed by government agencies or small factories.

Havana's most important manufacturing activity is the processing of tobacco. Other industries produce beer, chemicals, food products, shoes, and textiles.

About a fifth of Cuba's exports and over half its imports pass through Havana. Exports include canned fruits, fish, and sugar and tobacco products. The main imports include food, machinery, petroleum, and motor vehicles. Cuba trades mostly with Communist countries, but it has steadily increased trade with other nations.

An international airport serves Havana. Buses provide most of the transportation within the city.

Government. A Municipal Committee governs Havana. Local workers' groups, made up of members of the Cuban Communist Party, elect committee members.

History. Diego Velázquez, the first Spanish governor of Cuba, founded Havana on the Island's south coast in 1515. But the city failed to flourish, probably because of pirate attacks, and was rebuilt on its present site in 1519. Havana's location and its harbor attracted many trading

e city soon developed into an important comof center. Havana became the capital of Cuba in men 1552. By 1600, 4,000 people lived there.

British troops captured the city in 1762 and held it for nearly a year. The British occupation opened up trade between Havana and the British colonies of North America. The increased trade helped the city's population grow to more than 50,000 by the late 1700's.

In 1898, the United States battleship Maine exploded mysteriously in Havana Harbor. This event helped bring about the Spanish-American War.

During the first half of the 1900's, the Cuban government spent much money to make Havana a resort center. American companies invested heavily in Havana businesses. Thousands of visitors from the United States and other countries poured into Havana. But despite Havana's prosperity, many of its people lived in poverty.

Since the revolution of 1959, the Cuban government has invested much of its economic resources in the development of the rural areas rather than Havana and other large cities. As a result, Havana has several serious problems. One of the city's most critical problems is a housing shortage. During the 1960's, the government nationalized many hotels and seized the mansions of people who left Cuba and converted these dwellings into public housing. The government has also built some new housing, as well as office buildings and hospitals.

See also Cuba; Spanish-American War. Havel, HAH vehl, Václav, VAH tslahv (1936president of Czechoslovakia from 1989 to 1992. He is also an internationally known playwright.

Havel was born in Prague. In 1948, Czechoslovakia became a Communist country. In 1977, Havel helped found Charter 77, a human rights organization. Because of his work for this organization, the Communist government jailed Havel several times. The government also banned Havel's outspoken plays. In 1989, Havel founded the Civic Forum, a political organization. The Communists lost their control of the government, and the national legislature elected Havel president in free elections held in 1990, the Civic Forum and an allied party won a majority of seats in the legislature. The new legislature reelected Havel president. At about the same time, a movement grew among Czechoslovaks to split the country into two separate nations, one for each of the country's two main ethnic groups, the Czechs and the Slovaks. In July 1992, Havel, a Czech, failed to receive support for his reelection from the Slovaks in the legislature. Later that month, Havel resigned as president.

Stuart D. Goldman

Haversian canals, huh VUR shuhn, are tiny channels within compact bone tissue, the hard, outer layers of bone. Each canal contains blood vessels, lymph (tissue fluid) vessels, connective tissue, and nerves. The blood vessels carry nourishment from larger vessels in the periosteum (membrane covering the bone) to the bone tissue. Layers of bone tissue surround each canal to form a cylinder. A canal and its bone tissue are called an osteon or Haversian system. Osteons are the basic structures that make up compact bone. Haversian canals were first described by Clopton Havers, an English anatomist, in the late 1600's. Madison R. Cole in

Haw. See Hawthorn.

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CUBA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Cuba is an archipelago of two main islands. Cuba and the Isle of Youth (formerly the Isle of Pines), and about 1,600 keys and islets. It lies in the Caribbean Sea, 145 km (90 miles) south of Florida, USA. Other hearby countries are the Bahamas, Mexico, Jamaica and Haiti. The climate is tropical, with the annual rainy season from May to October. The average annual temperature is 25°C (77°F) and hurricanes are frequent. The language spoken is Spanish. Most of the inhabitants are Christians, of whom the great majority are Roman Catholics. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has five equal horizontal stripes, of blue, white blue, white and blue, with a red triangle enclosing a five-pointed white star, at the hoist The capital is Havana (La Habana).

Recent History

٠,٠.

Cuba was ruled by Spain from the 16th century until 1898, when the island was ceded to the USA following Spain's defeat in the Spanish-American War. Cuba became an independent republic on 20 May 1902, but the USA retained its naval bases on the island and, until 1934, reserved the right to intervene in Cuba's internal affairs. In 1933 an army sergeant, Fulgencio Batista Zaldivar, came to power at the head of a military revolt. Batista ruled the country, directly or indirectly, until 1944, when he retired after serving a four year term as elected

1:

In March 1952, however, Gen. Batista (as he had become) seized power again, deposing President Carlos Prio Socarras in a bloodless coup. Batista's new regime soon proved to be unpopular and became harshly repressive. In July 1953 a radical opposition group, led by Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, attacked the Moncada army barracks in Santiago de Cuba. Castro was captured, with many of his supporters; but later released. He went into exfle and formed a revolutionary movement which was committed to Batista's overthrow. In December 1956 Castro landed in Cuba with a small group of followers, most of whom were captured or killed. However, 12 survivors, including Castro and the Argentine-born Dr Ernesto ([Che'] Gnevara, escaped into the hills of the Sierra Maestra, where they formed the nucleus of the guerrilla forces which, after a prolonged struggle, forced Batista to flee from Cuba on 1 January 1959. The Batista regime collapsed, and Castro's forces occupied Hayana.

January 1959. The Batistal regime collapsed, and Castro's forces occupied Havana.

The assumption of power by the victorious rebels was initially met with great popular acclaim. The 1940 [Constitution] was suspended in January 1959 being replaced by a new [Fundamental Law'. Executive and legislative power was vested in the Council of Ministers, with Fidel Castro is Prime Minister and his brother Raul as his deputy. Guevara reportedly ranked third in importance. The new regime ruled by decree but promised to hold elections within 18 months. When it was firmly established, the Castro Government adopted a radical economic programme including agrarian reform and the nationalization of industrial and commercial enterprises. These draw provoked opposition from some sectors of the population, including former supporters of Castro, and many Cubans went

All US business interests in Cuba were expropriated, without compensation, in October 1960, and the USA severed diplomatic relations in January 1961. A US sponsored force of anti-Castro Cuban emigres landed in April 1961 at the Bahia de Cochinos (Bay of Pigs), in southern Cuba, but the invasion was thivarred by Castro's broops. Later in the year all pro-Government groups were merged to form the Organizationes. Revolutionarias Integradas (ORD. In December 1961 Fidel Castro bubblicly announced that Cuba had become a communist state, and he proclaimed a Marxist Leninist programme for the country's future development. In January 1962 Clibs was exchided from active participation in the Organization of American States (OAS). The USA instituted a full economic and political blockade of Cuba Hostility to the USA was accompanied by increasingly close relations between Cuba and

the USSR. In October 1962 the USA revealed the presence Soviet missiles in Cuba but, after the imposition of a US nav blockade, the weapons were withdrawn. The missile base capable of launching nuclear weapons against the USA, we dismantled, so resolving one of the most serious internation trises since the Second World War. In 1964 the OAS impossediplomatic and commercial sanctions against Cuba.

The ORI was replaced in 1962 by a new Partido Unido de Revolución Socialista Cubana (PURSC), which was establishe under Fidel Castro's leadership, as the country's sole leg party. Guevara resigned his military and government posts April 1965, subsequently leaving Cuba to pursue revolutional scitivities abroad. In October 1965 the PURSC was renaming the Partido Comunista de Cuba (PCC). Although ostracized la most other Latin American countries, the PCC Government and antitained and consolidated its internal authority, with litt effective opposition. Supported by considerable aid from the USSR, the regime made significant progress in social at economic development, including improvements in educational public health. At the same time, Cuba continued to grace the support to left-wing revolutionary movements in Lat Almerica and in many other parts of the world. Guevara willied jin Bolivia, following an unsuccessful guerrilla uprisi ander his leadership, in October 1967.

In July 1972 Cuba's links with the Eastern bloc we strengthened when the country became a full member of the Country life of t

In June 1974 the country's first elections since the revolution were held for municipal offices in Matanzas province. Cuba first socialist constitution was submitted to the first Congres of the PCC, held in December 1975, and came into force February 1976, after being approved by popular referendum In addition, the existing six provinces were reorganized from 144. As envisaged by the new Constitution, elections in 169 municipal assemblies were held in October 1976. The assemblies later elected delegates to provincial assembliated deputies to the National Assembly of People's Power industriated in December 1976 as the supreme organ of state. The National Assembly chose the members of a new Council State, with Fidel Castro as President. The second Congret of the PCC was held in December 1980, when Fidel as Raill Castro were re-elected First, and Second Secretarities of the Assembly as President of the Council of State, as Raill Castro re-elected as First Vice President.

Cuba continued to be excluded from the activities of the CAS although the Organization voted in favour of allowing the continue of the continu

In 1981 Cuba expressed interest in discussing foreign poliwith the USA, and declared that the shipment of arms guerfills groups in Central America had ceased. High-lev falls between the two countries took place in November 19bits US hostility increased. Economic sanctions were lightene the major air link was closed and tourism and investment. US nationals was prohibited in April 1982. Cuba's support Argeritma during the 1982 crisis concerning the Falkia Islands improved relations with the rest of Latin Arderica, a the domitiv's legitimacy was finally acknowledged when it we elected to the chair of the UN General Assembly Committed on Decolonization in September 1982, while continuing to place in the Non-Aligned Movement (despite its fir alliance with the Soviet bloc). formed in 1980. Estimated expenditure on defence and internal security for 1991 was 1,160m. pesos. With the significant political changes taking place in eastern Europe, previously high levels of military aid to Cuba were dramatically reduced in the early 1990s. Despite Cuban hostility, the USA maintains a base at Guantánamo Bay, with 1,900 naval and 400 marine personnel in 1992.

Economic Affairs

In 1989, according to official estimates, Cuba's net material product (NMP), measured at current prices, was 12,790.9m. pesos, equivalent to 1.217 pesos per head. During 1980-85, it was estimated, NMP increased, in real terms, at an average annual rate of 8.4%. However, real NMP declined by 2.2% in 1986, and by 4.8% in 1987. It grew by 2.2% in 1988, but fell by 0.5% in 1989. During 1980-91 the population increased by an annual average of 0.9%.

an annual average of 0.5%.

Agriculture (including forestry and fishing) contributed 12.2% of NMP in 1989. About 18.8% of the labour force were employed in this sector in 1991. The principal cash crop is sugar cane, with sugar and its derivatives accounting for 73.2% of export earnings in 1989. Other important crops are tobacco,

of export earnings in 1989. Other important crops are tobacco, rice, citrus fruits, plantains and bananas.

Industry (including manufacturing, mining, construction and power) contributed 45.6% of NMP in 1989. Mining, manufacturing and power employed 18.9% of the labour force in 1981. Construction contributed 9.2% of NMP in 1989, and employed 8.9% of the labour force in 1981. The most important industrial than the contributed by great value of cutout are textually labour. sectors, measured by gross value of output, are textiles, leather footwear, cigarettes, electricity and grey cement. Nickel is the principal mineral export. There are also deposits of copper,

chromite, gold, manganese and iron ore.

Energy is derived principally from petroleum and natural gas. Imports of mineral fuels accounted for 32.4% of the total

cost of imports in 1989.

in 1989 Cuba recorded a visible trade deficit of US \$2,732m. The principal source of imports (68.0%) was the USSR, which was also the principal market for exports (59.9%). Other major trading partners were the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, the People's Republic of China and Spain. The principal imports in 1989 were mineral fuels, machinery and transport equipment. The principal exports in the same year were sugar, minerals and concentrates, and agricultural produce. The re-export of mineral fuels was a major source of convertible currency, earning Cuba an estimated US \$500m. in 1989. In 1990, however, imports of subsidized petroleum from the USSR, which had, hitherto, provided 95% of Cuba's total petroleum requirements, were demonstrated to the control of the control dramatically reduced, falling short of the agreed quota by 2m. metric tons

In the budget proposals for 1989 there was a projected deficit of 1,624m. pesos. Cuba's external debt to Western creditor nations was estimated to be US \$6,800m. at mid-1989. Cuba's debt to the USSR was estimated to be \$24,780m. at mid-1990. Officially, there was no unemployment in Cuba in 1991. No index of consumer prices is published. Cuba was a member of the CMEA (see p. 207), with which it conducted 87% of its foreign trade, prior to the dissolution of the organization in

In 1990 Cuba suffered severe economic decline. A considerable depletion in the supply of petroleum, grain and basic raw materials from the USSR and the tightening US economic blockade were the main contributing factors. With the inevitable rationing of fuel consumption, many factories closed, and state investment in construction projects was reduced to a

me favourable terms of trade which Cuba minimum. In 199 had enjoyed with the USSR deteriorated further as the Soviet authorities abandoned the barter system, which had provided authorities abandoned the barter system, which had provided Cuba with supplies of heavily-subsidized petroleum in exchange for sugar, and adopted a system of trading in convertible currencies. The resulting reduction in petroleum supplies led to further rationing and austerity measures, including restrictions on energy consumption. With the dissolution of the CMEA and increasing US pressure on the USSR to reduce aid to Cuba, the Government sought to improve trade relations with other Latin American nations. At the Fourth Congress of the PCC emphasis was placed on the need to promote exports, to develop tourism and to encourage overseas investment, in an attempt to increase foreign exchange reserves. The potential effect of the intensification, in 1992, of the US trade embargo was offset to an extent by the signing, in November, of a series of accords with Russia, including provisions for the establishment of a joint commission on economic and trade co-operation and a protocol on trade exchanges and payments. However, owing to adverse weather conditions and a severe shortage of fuel and equipment, production of Cuba's key export, sugar, continued to decline in 1992.

Social Welfare

Through the State Social Security System, employees receive benefits for sickness, accidents, maternity, disability, retirement and unemployment. Health services are available free of charge. In 1986 there were 5.5 hospital beds for every 1,000 inhabitants, and in 1987 there was one physician per 530 inhabitants. In 1991 the infant mortality rate was 10.7 per 1,000 live births. The 1989 budget allocation for health and education was 2,906.2m. pesos.

Education is universal and free at all levels. Education is based on Marxist-Leninist principles and combines study with manual work. Day nurseries are available for all children after their 45th day, and national schools at the pre-primary level are operated by the State for children of five years of age. Primary operated by the State for children of five years of age. Primary education, from six to 11 years of age, is compulsory, and secondary education lasts from 12 to 17 years of age. In 1989 an estimated 95% of children in the primary school age-group attended primary schools, while 69% of children in the secondary school age-group were enrolled at secondary schools. In 1989/90 there were 242,400 students in higher education. Workers attending university courses receive a state subsidy to provide for their dependants. Courses at intermediate and higher levels lay an emphasis on technology agriculture and higher levels lay an emphasis on technology, agriculture and teacher training. In 1990, according to estimates by UNESCO, the illiteracy rate among persons aged 15 years and over was 6.0% (males 5%, females 7%). Adult education centres provided basic education for 292,067 people in 1984/85.

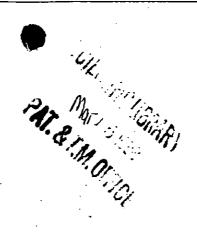
Public Holidays

1993: 1 January (Liberation Day), 1 May (Labour Day), 25-27 July (Anniversary of the 1953 Revolution), 10 October (Wars of Independence Day).

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Weights and Measures

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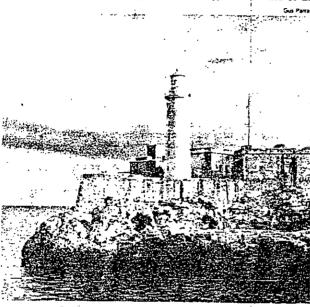
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Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 86-82929 International Standard Book Number: 0-85229-473-5 Segundo Cabo (i.e., of the former second-ranking military chief of the province), also restored and now the seat of the Consejo Nacional de Cultura (National Council of Culture), and Ei Templete.

Other outstanding architectural features are those fortresses built for the city's defense, such as the Castillo del Morro, or Morro Castle (to which was subsequently added the lighthouse that guides ships to the port of Havana, a famous symbol of the city), the Fortaleza de La



Castillo del Morro (Morro Castle), Hevana.

Cabaña, the Castillo de la Punta, the Castillo de Atarés, the Castillo del Principe, the Torreón de San Lázaro, the Castillo de la Chorrera, and the Castillo de la Fuerza, a monumental foruress perhaps built on the city's original site. The last named is the oldest colonial military building in the Americas, having been rebuilt between 1565 and 1583 on the site of a fortress built in 1538 on the orders of the colonizer and explorer Hernando de Soto. Havana's ancient ruined walls are still visible, as are many other buildings bearing witness to the colonial city's military power.

Old Havana also contains such fine colonial churches as La Catedral, the late 18th-century cathedral; the Iglesia de San Francisco (Church of St. Francis), finished in 1575 and reconstructed 1731-37 (now housing the central post office); and the Convento de Santa Clara, built in 1644 and protecting within its great interior patio some of the city's earliest houses and streets.

Other fine architecture may be found in Vedado, an area of the city characterized by large, modern buildings. Outstanding among these are the Hotel Habana Libre, the structure known for its builders as FOCSA (Ferrocarriles Occidentales de Cuba, Sociedad Anônima), the medical insurance building, the Sugar Industry and External Commerce ministries, and the Instituto Cubano de Radiodifusión (Cuban Broadcasting Institute) building. The Cementerio de Colón (Columbus Cemetery) contains many important historical monuments.

THE PEOPLE

The population of Havana, like that of the rest of Cuba, is very heterogeneous. Its people include whites, who are basically descendants of the Spaniards, blacks, descendants of former slaves; and mestizos (of white and Indian ancestry). In the 19th century there was an immigration of Chinese to the island; in the first half of the 20th century, an influx of Spaniards, as well as Italians, French, and Germans, and, after World War II, Jews from central Europe.

crisis, when masses of landless farmers come to ital seeking employment. Statistics indicate that the sugar industry (Cuba's principal economic activity, flourishing, the rural population grows at a more rapicate than that of Havana and that the reverse occurs in periods of economic crisis. This demographic rhythm has become less pronounced since the revolution, a result of government policy to develop other parts of the country and alleviate excessive metropolitan growth.

THE ECONOMY

Agriculture. Since 1967 the larger part of the population of the city has been involved, directly or indirectly, in the development of the Cordon de La Habana (Havana Cordon, or Green Belt), a belt of more than 71,000 acres (29,000 hectares), most of which is arable. In this vast sector, plantains (plátanos) and root crops (e.g., cassava [manioc], yautia, or malanga, and yams) are produced for home use as well as for the urban domestic market; crop failures in this labour-intensive agriculture have been largely eliminated by the use of irrigation systems. Crops from perennials, such as coffee, citrus fruits, mangoes, soursops, and guavas, are also harvested. Many people engage in dairying, poultry production, and pig raising, New roads, new urban nuclei for workers, and additional plants for processing such products as coffee and fruits all have aided in the dispersion of population.

Industry. Havana is Cuba's most important industrial. importing, and distributing centre, with a considerable part of the manufacturing and processing industries of the country concentrated in its environs. The different branches include the food-processing industry, with numerous factories and a wide range of products; shipyards, devoted primarily to building various kinds of fishing boats; and the automotive industry, notably the construction of medium-sized urban and rural buses. Alcoholic beverages produced include liquors and rums. Textile manufactures include knitted fabrics and ready-to-wear clothing, while the leather and footwear industry produces boots and shoes. Other activities include those associated with electric power plants; gasworks; fertilizer plants; printing (especially of books of all kinds); paper manufacturing; furniture and packaging; metallurgy; a wide range of pharmaceutical and chemical products including perfumes, soaps, detergents, plastics, and stock feed and petroleum refineries supplying the greater part of the country's demand. The quality products of the tobacco industry, notably Havana cigars, have brought Cuba world fame. The fishing industry is particularly notable: the building of the Puerto Pesquero de La Habana (Havana Fishing Port), with all its auxiliary installations, together with the constant growth of the fleet itself, has led to a large increase of the fish catch.

Transportation. Havana was the first city in Latin America to possess a railroad, a line inaugurated in 1837 between Havana and Bejucal, Railroads link Havana with the provincial capitals and other major cities. The city is also connected with the rest of the country by bus routes. The Aeropuerto Internacional José Martí (José Martí International Airport) provides slights to the principal Cuban cities and links the capital with foreign centres.

There is heavy traffic within the city itself, consisting almost exclusively of buses. There are also taxi services at hospitals, hotels, bus and railway terminals, and the airport.

The port of Havana is visited by ships of many nations. Most of Cuba's imports and an appreciable amount of its exports pass through the port; the total tonnage handled now exceeds the port's effective unloading capacity. making larger installations a necessity.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Government. Havana is the political, administrative, and cultural centre of Cuba. It is the seat of the revulptionary government and of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, as well as of all state bodies directing governmental tasks, including the various ministries. Judicial power resides in the Tribunai Supremo

Expansies of the fishing industry

lmmigration patterns



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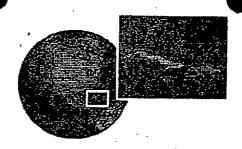
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□ ECONOMY □

The revolutionary government that gained power in 1959 nationalized about 90 percent of the production industries and some 70 percent of the farmland of Cuba. Formerly about 16 percent of the land was individually owned, while the remainder was held in large estates or by large sugar companies.

Credits and subsidies from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) to Cuba totaled some \$38 billion between 1961 and 1984 and up to \$5 billion annually in the late 1980s. The collapse of the Soviet bloc, depriving Cuba of its leading aid donors and trade partners, dealt a crippling blow to the nation's economy as the 1990s began. In 1993 President Fidel Castro signed a decree allowing some free enterprise in more than 100 trades and services.

Agriculture

Cuba normally ranks among the world leaders in sugar production, and sugarcane is its largest crop by volume and value. In the early 1990s the annual sugarcane harvest was about 58 million metric tons, and raw sugar output was about 8 million metric tons. A reemphasis on sugar production in the late 1960s represented a shift from an earlier policy of rapid industrialization designed to diversify the economy.

A second crop of commercial importance is tobacco, grown especially in Pinar del Rio Province. Production amounted to about 40,000 metric tons annually in the early 1990s; a substantial portion of the crop is manufactured into Havana cigars, an internationally popular product. Among other important agricultural products are coffee, citrus fruit, pineapples, rice, cacao beans, bananas, com, plantains, cotton, potatoes, tomatoes, and pimentos. Cattle, which numbered about 5 million head in the early 1990s, are valuable livestock, and hogs, horses, poultry, sheep, and goats are also raised in significant numbers.

Forestry and Fishing

Indiscriminate cutting reduced forest areas from more than 40 percent to less than 10 percent of the total land area of Cuba from 1945 to 1960. The government undertook a reforestation program in the mid-1960s, and by the early 1990s forests covered about 17 percent of the island. The annual roundwood cut is about 3.14 million cu m (about 112.1 million cu ft); almost all of the timber harvest is made up of hardwoods.

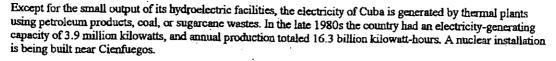
The fishing industry traditionally comprised small independent operators banded into cooperatives. The government, however, has developed a large deep-sea fleet. In the early 1990s the total catch was approximately 165,200 metric tons per year.

Mining and Manufacturing

Minerals were among the most valuable exports of Cuba before the revolution of 1959. Mineral production, however, has since declined somewhat. The principal minerals recovered include nickel and copper ores; chromium, salt, cobalt, stone, crude petroleum, natural gas, and manganese.

In the early 1970s, Cuba undertook a program of automation in its important sugar industry. The dairy and cattle industries were also streamlined. Other major manufactures include cement, steel, refined petroleum, rubber and tobacco products, processed food, textiles, clothing, footwear, chemicals, and fertilizer.

Energy



Currency and Foreign Trade

The monetary unit of Cuba is the peso (.76 pesos equal U.S.\$1; 1994), issued by the National Bank and composed of 100 centavos. All Cuban banks were nationalized in 1960.

Sugar and sugar products make up about 75 percent of annual Cuban exports. Tobacco, nickel and copper ores, foodstuffs, and petroleum products are other important export commodities. Major imports include foodstuffs, fuel, raw industrial materials, motor vehicles, machinery, and consumer goods. Before 1959 most Cuban trade was with the United States. In 1960 the United States declared a complete embargo on trade between the two countries. In the early 1990s Cuba's chief trade partners were Argentina, Bulgaria, China, and the countries of the former USSR. Cuba's total imports each year cost approximately \$1.7 billion, and its exports earned approximately \$1.5 billion. In 1995 Cuba joined in forming the Association of Caribbean States (ACS), a free-trade organization. The ACS comprises the members of the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) as well as 12 other Central American, South American, and Caribbean nations.

Transportation and Communications

In the 1990s Cuba had about 26,477 km (about 16,453 mi) of roads, and about 241,300 passenger cars and 208,400 commercial vehicles were in use. The nationalized railroad system operates on about 12,795 km (7951 mi) of track, about 62 percent of which is narrow gauge and serves sugar plantations and factories. In the late 1960s and 1970s Cuba increased the size of its merchant flect. The USSR and Spain supplied oceangoing vessels and some small fishing craft. Empresa Cubana de Aviación, the national airline, flies both international and domestic routes.

In the 1990s about 229,000 telephones were in use in Cuba. The country also had slightly extensive broadcasting facilities and about 2.1 million radios and 1.5 million television sets (which although, in comparison to the populatation of about 12 billion in late 1996, is small).

Labor

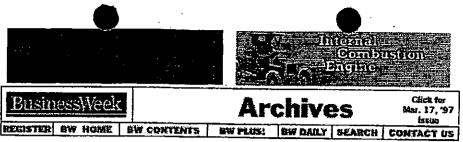
Almost all Cuban workers are organized under the administration of the Central de Trabajadores de Cuba (CTC), which had more than 3 million members in 1989. The ministry of labor hears labor grievances.



Introduction | Land and Resources | Population

Economy | Government | History





Return to main story

Int'l Cover Story-Europe

STATE COMPANIES: ON ITS TOES AGAIN (int'l edition)

Shoemaker Conrado Pina reverses its losses, spurred by lower subsidies and cheap imports

Salsa music blares as workers slap white rubber strips on sneakers in a factory outside Havana that once made U.S. Keds. In the packing rooms, young workers in cutoffs and T-shirts sort finished pairs onto quality-control racks. From the loading platform of Empresa de Goma Conrado Pina, Soviet-built trucks haul the shoes across the island to the government's chain of 600 "dollar stores." The company sold 1.8 million pairs of its Lover brand of footwear last year through these outlets at the retail price of around \$3.65 a pair.

For Conrado Pina, a state-run rubber products maker with 800 employees, that was a remarkable turnaround. After the collapse of supplies from the Soviet Union in the early 1990s, production was paralyzed at just 100,000 pairs. Factory workers were kept on the payroll but assigned gardening and other tasks. To shake up the enterprise--and aid Cuba's economy--the Ministry of Basic Industry gave managers such as Conrado Pina's Lazaro Gonzalez some freedom to make decisions.

GOVERNMENT SPUR. With a \$50,000 loan from the ministry, Gonzalez found new suppliers of canvas and grommets in Mexico. Designers created new styles, and workers voted on a new brand name, Lover. Sneaker output soared as the factory slashed production costs—and wholesale prices—by 27%. Sales totaled \$17 million last year, including revenues from other products such as tires and tubing that sell mostly for pesos. Gonzalez declines to reveal the company's earnings, but he maintains he is in the black. "We are profitable in both dollars and pesos," he declares.

Conrado Pina is one of the success stories in Castro's drive to convert the island's rundown industries from money-losing producers of shoddy goods to more efficient producers. Sharp cutbacks in government subsidies are the spur. Companies that are doing business in hard currency have been warned that they must show a profit within a year, or by a date specified in their business plans, or be dissolved.

While Conrado Pina has passed that hurdle, it is also being prodded by another new force in Cuba's economy: competition against imports that are sold in the dollar stores. The Ministry of Basic Industry allows manager Gonzalez to charge the government-run stores cost plus 10% for his sneakers, currently a total of \$1.65 for each pair. The government then collects a \$2 markup on the shoes. Gonzalez must keep the company's costs low enough that the retail price stays competitive with Chinese footwear, which sells for 50 cents less than the Lover brand.

GLOSSY PITCH. Marketing helps. To take the consumer pulse, Conrado Pina has been doing store surveys and monitoring tastes at local schools. Although magazine, TV, and radio advertising is largely prohibited, the company boasts glossy sales brochures featuring its various styles. It is also planning to buy space on one of the many billboards in Havana, which often feature consumer products as well as revolutionary socialist slogans.

For now, Lover sneakers have captured a bigger share of the market than their Chinese competition, the company claims. According to one survey, Lovers outsell foreign brands in 62.6% of the stores in Havana. Indeed, at a dollar store in Santiago, Cubans ignore bins of Chinese imports as they clamor to try on Lover shoes. The reason is "quality," says production manager Daisy Pineda, a 15-year veteran of the plant. The Lover brand is considered more durable than the Chinese shoe, which has soles that crack easily. The revamped Lover product line offers more than 25 styles and colors--compared with just one style before. Still, the top-selling color is black, Pineda says, because cash-strapped Cubans want shoes that hide the dirt.

To keep Conrado Pina growing, Gonzalez plans to start selling his Lover sneakers in Mexico by the end of this year. Having turned his company around in Cuba, he wants to test his new management style in export markets.

By Gail DeGeorge and Gail Reed in Havana

Return to main story

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BusinessWeek

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RE: Serial Number: 75/751393

This letter responds to the applicant's communication filed on May 14, 2001.

The finality of Office Action dated February 9, 2001, has been withdrawn in order to address applicant's comments, however, the refusal to register the mark under Trademark Act § 2(e)(3) is maintained.

Registration was refused and the refusal made final because applicant's mark "Havana Club" for clothing, namely, t-shirts, hats, and baseball caps is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive. Applicant submitted May 14, 2001, arguments relating to the refusal to register the mark asserting that the mark is registrable. In response, applicant's attention is called to two recently decided cases in which marks containing the word "Cuba" and "Havana" were determined by the Trademark Trial & Appeal Board to be primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive: In re Narada Productions Inc., 57 USPQ2d 1801 (TTAB, 2001)("Cuba L.A." for prerecorded records, tapes, compact discs, and CD-ROMs featuring music and live performances by a musical band, production and distribution of recordings, recording studio services, and music publishing services) and In re Boyd Gaming Corp., 57 USPQ2d 1944 (TTAB, 2000)("Royal Havana Resort & Casino" and "Havana Resort and Casino" for wearing apparel featuring, among other items, t-shirts hats, and caps and cosmetics). The arguments presented by applicant in its response were addressed by the Board in both of the cited opinions. Correspondingly, in light of the

O.A. continfinal determinations made in these two recently decided cases involving primarily geographically deceptively misdescritive marks, applicant's arguments have been considered to be unpersuasive.

The refusal to register the mark under Trademark Act § 2(e)(3) as was stated in Office Actions dated February 9, 2001; August 8, 2000; and December 7, 1999, is here repeated and mark <u>final</u>.

David C. Reinner, Examining Attorney Law Office 107, 703-308-9107 ext. 169

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THE CIGAR ENTHUSIAST

The definitive guide to selecting, storing and smoking cigars

SONIA WEISS

THE CIGAR ENTHUSIAST



The Definitive Guide to Selecting, Storing and Smoking Cigars

SONIA WEISS



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"A GOOD FIVE-CENT CIGAR"

Woodrow Wilson's Vice President Thomas Riley Marshall was indeed the one who uttered these famous words, as an aside to a Senate secretary following a long oration about the needs of the country by a senator from Kansas. And, at that time, five cents could buy you a good cigar. However, they couldn't compete with cigarettes that sold for less than a cent a piece. The growing popularity of cigarettes continued to threaten America's cigar manufacturers. Determined to recover or at least keep its market share, cigar manufacturers looked at ways they could compete. The obvious solution was to develop cigar-making machinery so that cheap, mass-produced cigars could compete with cheap, mass-produced cigarettes. By 1929, about a third to a half of the cigars produced in the United States were machine-made, many of them with Havana leaf. Selling for about five cents for three cigars, they were now an affordable smoke for laborers and everyday workingmen.

Mechanization may have helped stave off the cigar's fall from favor, but it dealt a death blow to America's handmade cigar industry. Small cigar shops began to disappear as cigar machine manufacturers extolled the virtues of mechanized production. By 1958, there were fewer than 600 cigar factories in the United States. This number would continue to dwindle in the years to come.

CASTRO AND THE DIASPORA OF THE CUBAN CIGAR INDUSTRY

In 1959, Fidel Castro lead a successful revolution against General Fulgencio Batista. Following the revolution, he nationalized Cuban and foreign assets, including the country's cigar industry.

Although the United States had supported Castro's efforts in deposing Batista, his actions after the revolution lead President John F. Kennedy to impose a trade embargo in 1962. This meant that neither Cuban tobacco nor Havana cigars could be legally imported into the United States, except in small quantities for personal use

18 · The Cigar Enthusiast

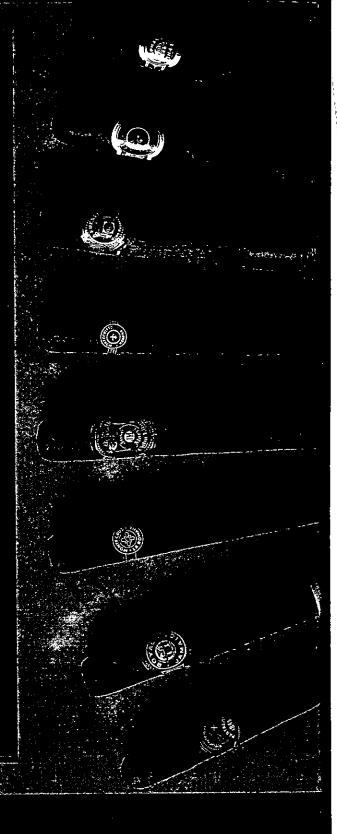
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H. PAUL JEFFERS

AND

KEVIN GORDON



THE GOOD CIGAR

H. PAUL JEFFERS
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KEVIN GORDON

With Illustrations by Kevin Gordon



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CIP

Cuban tobacco growing regions.

forms of agriculture, except sugar. But no matter where it is grown, sugar is sugar, and the prodigious output of Cuban cane fields, while vital to the economy of the island, could never bring Cuba what tobacco afforded—class and prestige.

So powerfully associated with the best tobacco in the world was Cuba that the name of its chief city for exportation quickly became synonymous worldwide with a fine cigar. Havana became the center for exporting Cuban tobacco due to twin blessings of geography: a magnificent harbor and proximity to a region endowed by Nature with a soil superbly suited to growing tobacco.

THE GOOD CICAR become—the embargo notwithstanding—a status symbol of the cigar-smoking rich and famous. Certainly, a healthy wallet is necessary to be able to light up one of six Cohiba varieties: Lancero, Esplendido, Coronas Especial, Robusto, Exquisito, and Panatela. The least expensive, the 4½-inch, 26-ring-gauge Panatela, sold in 1995 for \$8.90. The 5-inch, 36-ring-gauge Exquisito cost \$12.20. And the 38-ring-gauge, 6-to $7\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Coronas Especial and Lancero went for \$21.80.

Although quality and reputation have always been calculated in the price of Cohibas, just as important in fixing the retail cost is quantity. For Cohibas the average annual output for all varieties in the 1990s was around 3½ million. That amounts to roughly one-third of the productivity of a major cigar factory.

Because of the ban on importing Cuban cigars to the United States, those seeking to buy the prized Cohibas also have to factor in the expenses of travel to cities, such as London, where the cigars are readily available in tony emporiums that include Davidoff of London, J.J. Fox, (Cigar Merchants) Ltd., Robert Lewis (St. James's) Ltd., Walter Thurgood, Desmond Sautter Ltd., and the cigar counters of Britain's most exclusive department store, Harrods.

Before the finished Cohibas reach these purveyors to pass into the fingers of their avid purchasers, their prized tobacco will have gone through the traditional processes of manufacture in the rolling rooms around and in Havana. To many connoisseurs each factory, signified by a code number on the cigar box, is a key to the quality of the cigars within. The knowing buyer recognizes these export factories:

JM	H. Upmann
FR	La Corona
ВМ	Romeo y Julieta
FPG	Partagas
НМ	El Rey del Mundo
EL	- El Laguito

WORLD OF CIGARS

HAND Leaves of similar color, usually twenty, tied at the bottom of their stems during the fermenting process.

HANDMADE A cigar bunched and rolled entirely by hand. Also known as HAND-ROLLED.

HAVANA (Habana). A Cuban cigar.

HEAD The part of the cigar that gets clipped and goes in the mouth.

HECHO A MANO Spanish for a cigar that is partly handmade.

HECHO TOTALMENTE A MANO Spanish for completely handmade cigar.

HUMIDOR Wooden box with built-in humidifier for storing cigars.

LONSDALE A long cigar with medium to thick ring gauge.

MACHINE-MADE Mass-produced cigars made entirely by machinery.

MADURO Very dark wrapper leaf.

MARRYING One of the latter stages in the making of cigars in which they are stored, usually in cedar-lined rooms at a constant humidity, to allow the flavors of the component tobaccos to blend. Also called AGING.

OSCURO Black wrapper leaf.

PANATELA Slender cigar with tapered body.

PREMIUM CIGAR A handmade cigar.

PURO A Cuban cigar made for the export market. Also a cigar whose ingredients (filler, binder, and wrapper) are grown in the same country.

RING GAUGE The thickness of a cigar measured in increments of 1/64 inch.

ROBUSTO Short, thick cigar with straight body.

SHADE Tobacco leaves grown beneath coverings (usually linen); also refers to wrapper leaves grown in the Connecticut River Valley (Connecticut Shade).

STOGY A generic term for a long, thin (usually cheap) cigar; named for the cigars made in the same area of Pennsylvania that produced the Conestoga wagon.

VEGA Cuban tobacco plantation.

VUELTA ABAJO Tobacco-growing region at the western end of Cuba that produces the prized "Havana" cigars for world export.

WRAPPER The outer leaf.

THE GOOD CIGAR

196

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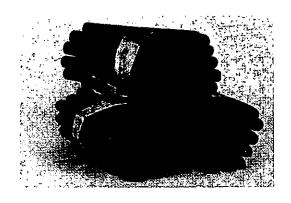
The Gourmet Guide To Cigars



Paul B.K. Garmirian, Ph.D.

The Gourmet Guide To Cigars

Paul B.K. Garmirian, Ph.D.



P.O. Box 6016
McLean, VA 22106

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Chapter

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classmate was Anthony Marsh. He was from Kingston, Jamaica. Most of our conversations in our spare time centered on the cultivation and the production of cigars in Jamaica. During one Easter holiday, we travelled to France, Belgium, Germany and Luxembourg by car and the first thing we did when we arrived in a new town was to visit the local tobacco shop. Back in England, Tony Marsh would spend hours familiarizing me with all aspects of the cigar industry in Jamaica: the economy, the climate as well as the cigar smoking habits of Jamaicans.

Whenever I returned home to visit my family on holiday, there was always an abundance of Cuban cigars: H.Upmann, Partagas, Punch, Bolivar, Hoyo de Monterey de Jose Gener, Montecristo, Por Larranaga, and Romeo Y Julieta. Family and friends knew that on holidays and special occasions, the gifts I enjoyed the most were Cuban cigars.

Nationalization Of Tobacco Industry In Cuba

While I was not aware of the political situation in Cuba in 1959, by now it was 1962; having lived through the tense days of the Cuban Missile Crisis debating the situation at Harrow College, I feared that there might be a major disruption of the cigar industry in Cuba. Many years later, I became aware that the famous tobacco producing families such as Menendez, Garcia, Sosa and Cifuentes had left the island of Cuba during that time.

During the early 1960's, following all the turmoil and the nationalization of the tobacco industry in Cuba, there was no visible shortage of Cuban cigars in London, which must have been very well stocked in Havanas. While the Cuban cigar industry was in the process of manufacturing cigars for the masses in Cuba, cigars were still exorbitantly expensive in England; and no student's budget would allow the consumption of Havanas on a regular basis. So whenever my parents-would come to visit me in London, large crystal jars of 50 H.Upmann Havanas that they brought would make it a very special treat indeed!

SELECTED LIST OF CIGARS AFTER MEALS

After Breakfast

Havanas

Cohiba (Panatela)

Montecristo (Joyito) Montecristo No. 5 Rey Del Mundo (Demi Tasse)

Juan Lopez (Patricia)
Romeo Y Julieta
(Petit Julieta)
Hoyo De Monterey
(Margaritas)

Partagas (Petit Bouquet)

Non-Havanas

Paul Garmirian
(Petit Bouquet)
Davidoff (Ambassadrice)
Paul Garmirian No. 5
Davidoff (Grand Cru No. 5)

Griffins' (Griffino) Macanudo (Caviar Cafe)

Juan Clemente 530

Don Diego (Demi-Tasse)

After Light Lunch

Havanas

Partagas (Coronas)
Romeo Y Julieta
(Cedros No. 2)
Romeo Y Julieta (Coronas)
Cohiba (Coronas Especial)
Dunhill (Mojito)
La Gloria Cubana
(Medaille D'or No. 4)
Rey Del Mundo
(Corona de Luxe)
Montecristo No. 3

Quai D'Orsay (Corona)

Non-Havanas

Paul Garmirian (Corona) Davidoff (Grand Cru No. 3)

Macanudo (Duke of Devon) Griffin's 400 Fonseca (7-9-9) Juan Clemente (Gran Corona) Ashton (Panatela)

Davidoff No. 2 Paul Garmirian (Lonsdale)

After Heavy Lunch

Havanas

Non-Havanas

Cohiba (Robusto) Montecristo No. 1 Rey del Mundo (Lonsdales) Partagas 8 9 8 Rafael Gonzales (Corona Extra) Punch (Punch) La Gloria Cubana (Medaille D'or No. 2)

Romeo Y Julieta (Exhibition No. 3) Bolivar (Corona Extra) Hoyo De Monterey (Epicure No. 1)

Punch (Selection No. 1) La Esception de Jose Gener (Cazadores Miramar) Quai D'Orsay (Gran Corona) Paul Garmirian (Epicure) Avo Uvezian No. 2 Griffins' No. 200 Davidoff 5000 Paul Garmirian (Corona Grande) Punch Grand Cru (Bristols) Fonseca (10-10)

Arturo Fuente (Hemingway) Macanudo (Hyde Park) Hoyo De Monterey (Excalibur II) Partagas (8-9-8) Ashton (Maduro)

H.Upmann (Corona Bravas)

Afternoon Cigars

Havanas

Non-Havanas

Davidoff 5000

Romeo Y Julieta (Petit Coronas) Montecristo No. 4 Dunhill (Varadero) Rey del Mundo (Petit Coronas) La Flor De Cano (Corona) Partagas (Petit Coronas)

Diplomaticos No. 4

Paul Garmirian No. 5 Griffins' (Privilege) Paul Garmirian (Petit Corona) Macanudo (Petit Coronas) Partagas No. 4

Punch (Selection No. 12) Romeo Y Julieta Cedros No. 3

Ramon Allones (Petit Coronas) Don Diego (Petit Coronas) Montecruz (Sun Grown No. 240) Royal Jamaica (Petit Coronas)

After Light Dinner

Havanas

Cohiba (Lanceros)
Montecristo (Especiales)
Partagas (Connoisseur No. 1)
Rey del Mundo
(Grande D'Espana)
La Gloria Cubana
(Medaille D'Or 1)
Diplomaticos No. 6
Montecristo No. 1

Rey del Mundo (Lonsdales)
Partagas 8 9 8 (Cabinet)
Sancho Panza (Molinos)
Por Larranaga (Lonsdales)
Romeo Y Julieta
 (Cedros No. 1)
Dunhill (Malecon)
H.Upmann (Lonsdales)
Rafael Gonzales (Lonsdales)
Ramon Allones 8 9 8 (Cabinet)

Quinterro (Churchill)

Non-Havanas

Paul Garmirian No. 1 Davidoff No. 1 Juan Clemente (Especial) Paul Garmirian (Lonsdale)

Griffin's No. 100

Ashton 8 9 8
Montecruz
(Natural Claro 210)
H.Upmann (El Prado)
Partagas 8 9 8 and No. 1
Fonseca (8-9-8)
Don Diego (Lonsdale)
Macanudo (Lonsdale)

Dunhill (Condados)
Canaria D'Oro (Lonsdale)
Macanudo (Portofino)
Arturo Fuente
(Hemingway 1)
Royal Jamaica
(Gran Corona)

After Heavy Dinner

Havanas

Cohiba (Esplendidos)
Dunhill (Estupendos Tubes)
H.Upmann (Sir Winston)
Rey del Mundo (Tainos)
Partagas (Lusitanias)
Hoyo de Monterey
(Double Corona)
Ramon Allones (Gigantes)
Punch (Double Corona)

Quai D'Orsay (Imperiales) Hoyo de Monterey (Churchill) H.Upmann (Monarch Tubes)

Romeo Y Julieta (Churchill)

Sancho Panza (Corona Gigantes) Punch (Churchill) Partagas (Churchill de Luxe) Romeo Y Julieta (Cazadores)

Non-Havanas

Paul Garmirian (Churchill)
Davidoff (Anniversario No. 1)
Paul Garmirian (Belicoso)
Davidoff (Anniversario No. 2)
Avo Uvezian (Especiales)
Griffin's (Prestige)

Fonseca (10-10)
Juan Clemente (Churchill)
Montecruz (Sun Grown
No. 200)
Punch (Monarcas Tubes)
Don Diego (Monarch Tubes)

Hoyo de Monterey
(Excalibur)
H.Upmann
(Corona Imperial)
Royal Jamaica (Churchill)
Arturo Fuente (Masterpiece)
Ashton (Churchill)

Note: Most connoisseurs agree that some of the most enjoyable cigar shapes are referred to as torpedo shaped, pyramid and belicoso.

Montecristo No. 2 Diplomaticos No. 2 Bolivar (Belicosos Finos) Sancho Panza (Belicosos) Paul Garmirian (Belicoso)
Davidoff (Special T)
Avo Uvezian (Pyramid)
Fonseca (Triangulare)

Late Night Cigar With Cognac Or Liqueur

Havanas

Dunhill (Cabinetta)
Rey del Mundo (Choix Supreme)
Hoyo de Monterey
(Epicure No. 2)
Partagas (Serie D No. 4)
Bolivar (Royal Corona)

Romeo Y Julieta
(Exhibition No. 3)
Ramon Allones
(Specially Selected)
Rafael Gonzales
(Corona Extra)

Non-Havanas

Paul Garmirian No. 2 Davidoff (Special R) Avo Uvezian No. 9

Griffin's 300
Paul Garmirian
(Belicoso Fino)
Arturo Fuente
(Hemingway 1)
Juan Clemente
(Rothschild)
Paul Garmirian
(Epicure)

RUDMAN'S COMPLETE GUIDE TO

How to Find, Select & Smoke Them



RUDMAN'S COMPLETE GUIDE TO CIGARS

Theo Rudman



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early 1995, has 462 rooms in 22-storey building. It is operated by Spanish group, Grupo Sol, which runs many hotels worldwide. It has a fully equipped gym, sauna, business centre and several restaurants. A boom to cigar lovers is the hotel's smoking bar, called El Relicario, stocked with a superb range of Havanas. This is in addition to a good cigar shop. Fax: (53)(7) 33-4555.

Hotel Victoria. Probably about three-star standard, but ideal for businessmen. Has 40 rooms and provides attentative service. Good facilities, including espresso bar. No cigar shop, but only three blocks from Hotel Nacional and not far from Melia Cohiba. Moderately priced. Good value. Fax: (53)(7) 33-3109.

Visitors to Cuba should be warned not to deal with the hundreds of street vendors or staff in hotels offering the "Grande Marques" for between \$20 and \$25 per box, as these were always forgeries or stolen goods.

Another word of warning. Tourists are only permitted to take only \$1 000 worth of cigars out of Cuba. So be sure to keep official invoices of purchases handy while passing through the airport.

In Cuba the tourist currency is US dollars. All purchases are made in US dollars and change given in that currency. Travellers cheques can only be changed in the hotel where the tourist is staying.

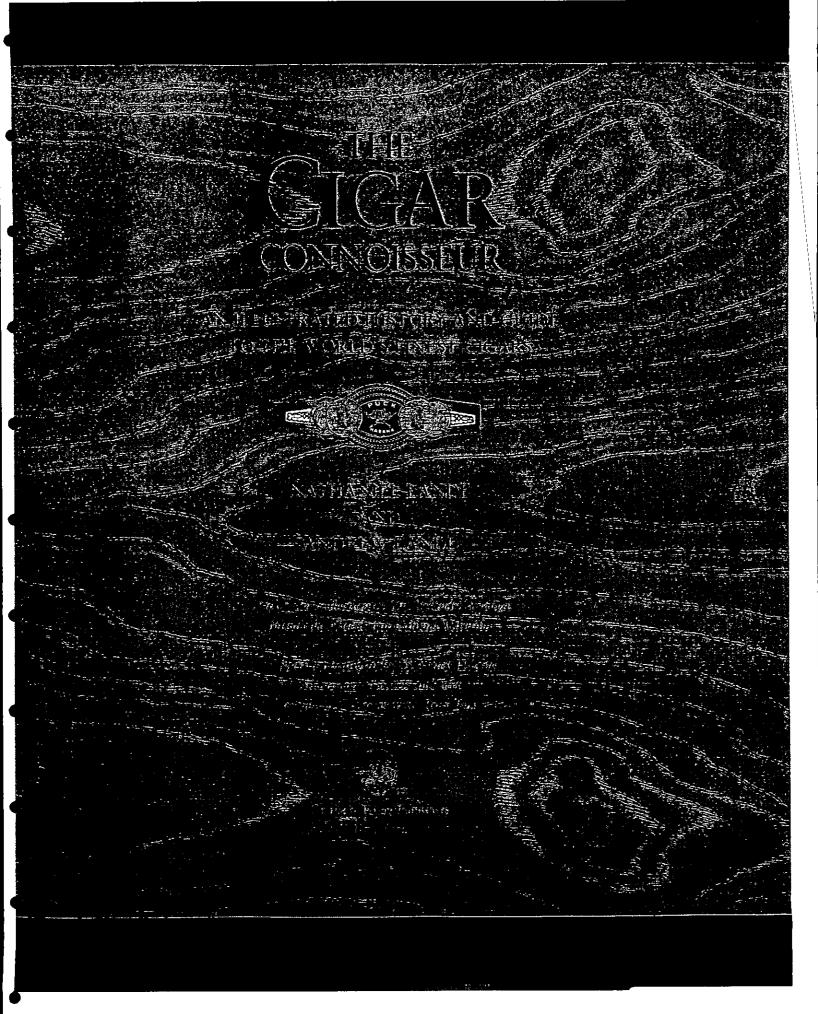
THE COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE SIZES AND SHAPES OF HAVANA CIGARS

There is a total of 33 brands in 70 shapes and sizes of Havanas. Although some sizes are seldom used or made only for certain markets.

They vary in length from under 102mm/4 inches to over 230mm/9 inches and the diameter from 10.32mm/26 to 20.64mm/52. The figure after the metric measurement is the ring gauge, which is the diameter measured in 64ths of an inch. Hence a ring gauge of 26 is 26 64th of an inch.

Confusion is caused when a particular size is used for Havana marques that are not necessarily uniform. A Cohiba Coronas Especiale is 152mm/6 in long with a diameter of 15.08mm/38, while a H. Upmann Especiale is 140mm/5 1/2 in long with a diameter of 15.87mm/40. A standard Corona has a diameter of 16.67mm/42 with a length of 142mm/5 1/2 ins. However, the Montecristo Especial (not to be confused with the Montecristo

An Illustrated History and Guide to the World's Finest Cigars ANDREW LAND



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First Edition

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HIBA (CUBA)

HIB

disputably among the best cigars available, this brand originally reserved exclusively for Fidel Castro to hand that as gifts of diplomacy. Cohiba meant "cigar" to the tive Taino Indians of Cuba. Legend has it that one of stro's bodyguards introduced the president to the cigar tiker Eduardo Ribera, who created three sizes: the ocero, the Corona Especial, and the Panetela. From 1968 til 1994 the factory was run by Avelino Lara, one of four others who were expert rollers, but in 1994 Emilia

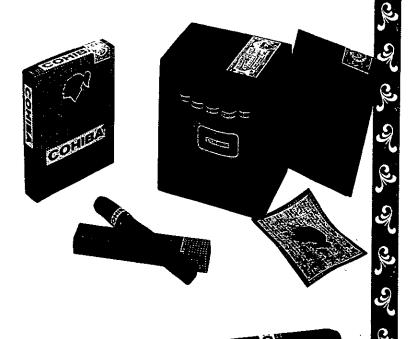
Tamayo became managing director, presiding over the famous Cohiba factory El Laguito, an estate in Havana near Miramar. The majority of the rollers at El Laguito are female, and some Cohibas are now also made at the H. Upmann and Partagas factories.

The secret to their superb, rich smooth flavor is in the leaves, selected from among the top few farms in the Vuelta Abajo growing region, and in the unique third fermentation for the *ligero* and *seco* leaves. In 1992 Cohiba introduced five new sizes in its Siglo series to commemorate the five hundredth anniversary of Columbus's discovery of the Americas.

The original Cohiba is classified as a medium-to-full-flavored cigar among Havanas, while the new line, with its new blend, is a medium. General Cigar registered the trademark in the United States in 1980 and offers a line of non-Cuban Cohibas that don't compare with the Cubans. The genuine Cohiba is among the most expensive and sought-after cigars in the world.

Model Lancero Esplendido Coronas Especiales Exquisito Robusto Panetela	Length 7½ 7 6 5 4½ 4½ 4½	Ring Gauge 38 47 38 36 50 26
Siglo Series Siglo V Siglo III Siglo IV Siglo II Siglo I	6 ⁵ /8 6 ¹ /8 5 ⁵ / ₈ 5 4	43 42 46 42 40







THE CIGAR CONNOISSEUR

Ring Gauge Model Length I. UPMANN (CUBA) Monarchs (tube) 47 Monarcas Herman Upmann was one of the first non-Cubans to make 47 (aka Sir Winston) 1 name for himself in the Havana cigar industry. A Ger-Lonsdale (also No. 1) 61/2 42 61/3 52 Upmann No. 2 nan banker who immigrated to Havana to open a bank $5^{3}/4$ 40 Grand Corona 51/2 46 Magnum pranch in the early 1840s, Upmann loved Havanas so 51/2 42 Corona nuch that he went into the business. The bank lasted until Royal Corona (tube) 51/2 42 Corona Major (tube) $5\frac{1}{8}$ 42 1922; the cigar business was reinforced by the 48 5 Connoisseur No. 1 British firm J. Frankau & Co. It was bought by Petit Corona 42 (also No. 4) the Menéndez and García families in 1935, 41/2 Corona Junior (tube) 36 Petit Upmann 41/2 36 who operated it until nationalization just after the revolution. In 1944, at the centennial of the brand's founding, a new Upmann factory was opened on Calle Amistad in Old Havana. The factory is now officially named after José Martí, the great revolutionary who was instrumental in gaining his country's independence from Spain (and was a reader in a cigar factory during the 1860s). Upmann's signature still graces the boxes

today. The Dominican version has the founding year printed on the ring, whereas the Cuban band simply reads "H. Upmann Habana." The Havanas are classified as mild to medium flavored for a Cuban cigar and very smooth. Be sure to distinguish between the handmade and machine-made, among the large number of size variations (about thirty total), many of which come in tubes.





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COMPLETE CONTO

Cigars

by Tad Gage

alpha books

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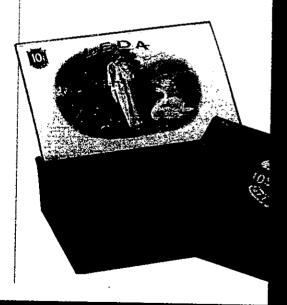
"[This book] dispels
the 'millionaire
mystique' of cigars
and reintroduces
this wonderful
pastime in an
understandable,
fun, and contemporary format."

—Alyson R. Boxman, Executive Editor, SMOKE Magazine

Cigars

- Quick and easy techniques for clipping, lighting, and smoking cigars
- ◆ Idiot-proof steps to selecting the best cigars
- ◆ Down-to-earth advice on matching cigars with drinks and meals

Tad Gage



I dedicate this book to the memory of three special people: Industry giant Herman Lane, founder of Lane Limited, who I was proud to call a friend. Barry Levin, a tobacconist, honorable businessman, industry maverick, and the best friend and business partner anyone could have. And my mom, who always believed in me.

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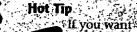
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Printed in the United States of America



greater
assurance that,
you're buying hand
made Cuban smokes, stick
with larger sizes, which are
generally made by hand, and
check for the term Hecho a
Mano ("made by hand") on
the box or cigar band.

Many smaller Havanas are machine-made with short filler, and many of these come in metal tubes. The best and biggest Cuban cigars, using the best tobaccos and biggest leaves, are handmade. Larger or unusually shaped Cuban cigars (such as a pyramid) tend to be handmade because they're difficult for a machine to make. Larger sizes are preferred by serious cigar nuts, so it makes sense to concentrate on those sizes. Finally, there's the practical matter that with a larger cigar, the maker can get maximum use out of large, high-quality leaves.

Scraps and short leaves can easily be bundled into smaller smokes. I've told you to avoid machine-made cigars, but

I'm going to break the rule when it comes to Havanas. You won't get as good a quality cigar with a machine-made Havana, but you will have the chance to sample Cuban tobacco at a lower cost than the fancy handmades.

The Least You Need to Know

- ➤ Havana cigars feature only Cuban tobacco.
- ➤ Cuban cigars are usually more full-bodied than smokes from most countries, but you can find mild Havana cigars.
- ➤ Non-Cuban cigars used to be inferior, but they have caught up and many are just as good as Cuban cigars.
- ➤ Many Cuban and non-Cuban brands have the same name; to distinguish true Cuban cigars, look for markings on the cigar bands and boxes that show they're from Cuba.
- ➤ There are a lot of fake Havanas, so be a good detective if you plan to buy Cuban smokes.

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A Passion for Cigars

Selecting, Preserving, Smoking, and Savoring One of Life's Greatest Pleasures

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WITH ROBERT IVRY

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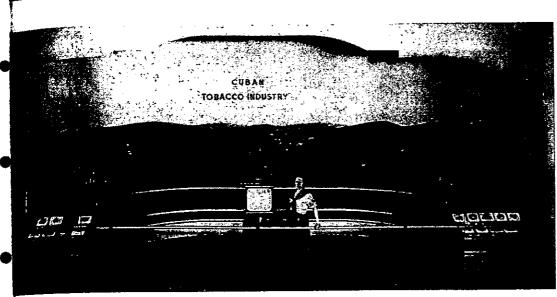
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Florida State Fair exhibit, 1937. An embargo on trade with Cuba was the furthest thing from anyone's mind!

the swankiest cars, drank the smoothest bathtub gin, wore the nattiest clothes, had the best-looking women—and they smoked the big, high-priced Cuban cigars. Nicknamed "Havanas," they cost a buck in an era when the average Joe was being told—by Woodrow Wilson's vice president, Thomas Riley Marshall—that "what this country needs is a good five-cent cigar." The average Joe may have needed a good five-cent cigar, but he saw Al Capone on the newsreels and Edward G. Robinson in the feature films smoking that masterpiece of Cuban design, and he wanted to smoke one too. A whole industry was rejuvenated by the image of danger and privilege that accompanied the imported Cuban cigar.

For the next eighty years, the popularity of the cigar in America rode on the coattails of the Cuban mystique, which as time went by gained an almost occult status. Just about every top military man, every captain of industry, every famous entertainer, and every world leader smoked a big cigar, and millions imitated them.

President Calvin Coolidge was so possessive of his Havanas that when a visitor tried to wangle one by telling "Silent Cal" that his son collected cigar rings, Coolidge took the ring off one of his cherished cigars and gave it to him, leaving the cigar in the box.

Winston Churchill and his cigar forged such a close bond that the idea of England's wartime prime minister without one is unthinkable. Churchill claimed to have smoked a quarter of a million cigars in his ninety-one

Gangsters, Reel-Life and Real-Life

Edward G. Robinson was a regular customer at the Nat Sherman store in Manhattan, and so were many of the real-life "family" men of the type Robinson portrayed in the movies of the '30s and '40s. Frank Costello, Meyer Lansky, and their lieutenants would often pop in to stock up on their cigars, and so would Bugsy Siegel, whose infamous career was immortalized by the film *Bugsy*, starring Warren Beatty.



Often, my father would know these men, having grown up with them on New York's Lower East Side. I was just a kid behind the counter, and when someone from the old neighborhood would walk in, my father would give me a small, almost imperceptible wink, meaning that I should offer his childhood friend a little extra courtesy. What did Bugsy Siegel smoke? Anything he wanted to!

Al Capone. The popularity of the Havana cigar swept America in the 1930s with the advent of the gangster, who smoked Cuba's top of the line.

years. (If you do the math, that's eight and a half per day for eighty years!) During the Nazi blitz of London in 1941, one of the Luftwaffe's raids destroyed the Dunhill tobacco shop on Drake Street, in which was stored a

portion of the prime minister's treasured cache of Havanas. Called to the scene in the wee hours of the morning, the store manager made a careful survey of the damage and rushed to the phone to report, "Your cigars are safe, sir."

Winston Churchill claimed to have smoked 250,000 cigars. He died at age 91.

Political leaders in my hometown of New York were serious about what they smoked, too. I recall that some of them even tried to win a few votes by being photographed in a statesmanlike pose—with a cigar clenched tenaciously between their lips. President Theodore Roosevelt and Governor Al Smith come to mind. I personally waited

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features an excellent blend of all long leaf filler. This cigar is not a second, but is a very high quality cigar that is simply packaged without a box. Available in both Natural and Maduro wrappers, it is well worth discovering. Honduran bundles are very much in evidence and are growing in popularity. For example, La Primadora is a Honduran cigar that features all long leaf filler, a choice of Natural or Maduro wrapper, and is available in six sizes, ranging from a 5 1/2 x 42 Petite Cetros all the way up to an 8 1/2 x 50 Emperor. Juan Lopez is an old Cuban brand that is now being made as a Honduran bundle. Bermejo started out as a Nicaraguan bundle, but is currently being made as a machine-bunched long filler cigar in Honduras - if you like the Bances cigars, you'll like these. And speaking of Nicaraguan bundles, the first brands were brought out in 1992, but I hesitate to mention any of them because their continuous availability is not always assured. These are only a few of the better brands. For more specific information, ask your tobacconist about his best values in bundle cigars.

You might also want to ask your tobacconist about his private brands. These are often excellent cigars made by one of the major companies, but they are given a special brand and band for a specific store, tobacco chain, or direct mail tobac-They are usually priced well below nationally distributed frontmark cigars made by those same companies and some of them are every bit as comparable as the nationally

branded premiums.

And what about Havanas? They remain a proverbial topic of interest, even though American cigar smokers do not have the luxury of being able to taste-test and compare these "outlaw cigars," as do our cigar smoking brethren in other parts of the world, most notably Canada, England and Europe. But even in those countries, the opportunity to compare all thirty of the exported Cuban brands is not possible, as no single country has all thirty brands exported to it. Which is one of the reasons that I put as many as possible of Cuba's finest in Chapter 9, so that at least we could know what we have or have not. Even in the U.S., the odd grey market box of Cohibas or Montecristos occasionally appears within our borders (if any customs agents are reading this, I'm only kidding!) and foreign travel often provides an opportunity to taste the forbidden leaf. So the more we know about something, the less mysterious it becomes. Besides, there is an understandable tendency for American cigar smokers, when given the opportunity to procure

A Listing Of All Currently Exported Cuban Cigars

One of the most frequently asked questions I receive relates to whether or not a specific brand of Cuban cigar is still being produced. While many Havana cigars have been discontinued, others remain in the line, while new ones are being introduced. So here, personally gleaned from the files of Cubatabaco, for the very first time, is every brand that is currently being exported by Cuba.

Bolivar La Gloria Cubana

Caney Montecristo

Cifuentes Partagas

Cohiba Por Larrañaga

Diplomáticos Punch

El Rey del Mundo Quai D'Orsay

Fonseca Quintero y Hermanos

Gispert Rafael Gonzales
H. Upmann Ramón Allones

H. Upmann Ramón Allones Hoyo de Monterrey Romeo y Julieta

José L. Piedra San Luis Rey

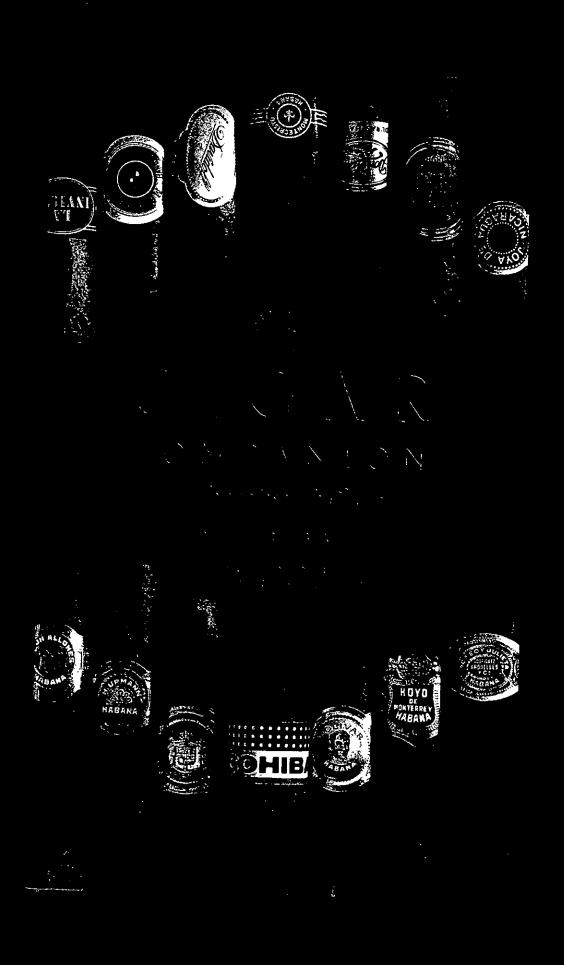
Juan López Sancho Panza

La Corona Siboney

La Escepción Stantos de Luxe

La Flor de Cano Troya







CIGAR COMPANION

A Connoisseur's Guide

ANWER BATI

RUNNING PRESS PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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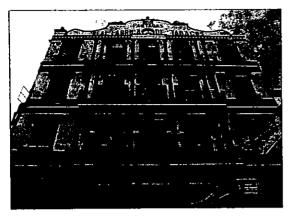
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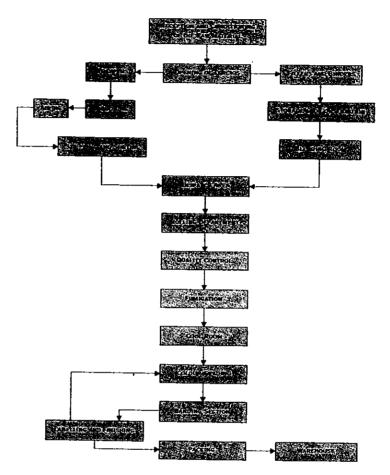
THE LEGENDARY PARTAGAS FACTORY, HAVANA.

THE HAVANA CIGAR FACTORY

The Havana cigar factory today is much as it was when the art of cigar making was standardized in the mid-19th century, and the production of cigars became industrialized. There are only eight factories making handmade cigars in Cuba today (compared with 120 at the beginning of the century). The names of the factories were all officially changed after the revolution to what were considered more ideologically sound titles, but most of them are still commonly referred to by their pre-revolutionary names, and still display their old signs outside. The best known are H. Upmann (now called José Marti), Partagas (Francisco Perez German), Romeo Y Julieta (Briones Montoto), La Corona (Fernando Roig), and the elite El Laguito, which originally opened in the mid-1960s as a training school. Each factory specializes in a number of brands of a particular flavor. The Partagas factory, for instance, specializes in full-bodied cigars, producing six brands including Bolivar, Ramon Allones, Gloria Cubana and, of course, Partagas. Factories also often specialize in making a particular range of sizes.

The procedures in the various factories are essentially the same, though the size and atmosphere of each factory differs. The grand El Laguito, for instance, is an Italianate mansion (built in 1910) and former home of the Marquez de Pinar del Rio. It is located in three buildings in a swanky residential suburb. The rather gloomy, three-story Partagas factory, on the other hand, which was built in downtown Havana in 1845, is rather more down to earth. Laguito was the first factory to use female rollers, and even today the majority of the 94 rollers there are women. The 200 rollers at the

THE MANUFACTURING PROCESS OF HAVANA CIGARS



Partagas factory, the biggest for export production, turn out 5 million cigars a year. No matter which factory you go to, the walls of all of them display revolutionary slogans and portraits of Castro, Che Guevara, and others. Other slogans announce "La calidad es el respeto al pueblo" (Quality is respect for people), or "Tu tambien haces calidad" (You have to care about quality).

It has been estimated that a handmade Havana cigar goes through no fewer than 222 different stages from seedling to the finished product, before being ready for distribution. And the care and expertise shown at the factory is not only crucial to the final



CIGAR ROLLER, HAVANA.

appearance of the cigar, but also affects how well it burns and what it actually tastes like. Not surprisingly, apprenticeship for the task of roller is a lengthy and competitive process, taking nine months. Even then, many fail, and those who succeed are confined to making small-sized cigars before being allowed to graduate to the larger, generally fuller flavored, sizes.

The cigar rollers, or torcedores, work in large rooms where the old custom, dating from 1864, of reading aloud from books and newspapers continues to this day. The radio is also switched on, from time to time, to bring the news and important announcements. The worker who acts as reader (lector), selected by his peers for his expressive voice and literacy, is compensated by a small payment from each of the rollers, all of whom are paid piece work, according to the number of cigars they produce. Each roller is

Once the cigars are color graded, they go to the packing department, where bands are put on. The cigars are then put in the familiar cedar boxes in which they will be sold. The packers also look out for cigars which have escaped the quality control department. Once the final box is filled, the cigars are checked again, and then a thin leaf of cedar wood is laid on top of them.

The box is then sealed with the essential label guaranteeing that it is a genuine box of Havana cigars, or puros Habanos. The word puro means pure, but it has also become a synonym for cigar.

The practice of making handmade cigars is essentially the same wherever they're made, but in the Dominican Republic, for instance, the arrangement between bunchers and rollers is sometimes different (the jobs usually being separated). The large, modern American-owned factories of the Dominican Republic have state-of-the-art quality control methods, using machines (at the bunch stage, as well as later) to check suction, and thus how well a cigar will draw. Despite this, other manufacturers still prefer to do everything by hand, particularly checking for gaps in the bunch, which will make a cigar overheat. In the Philippines, there is a method of rolling in which leaves are spiralled around two thin wooden sticks, which are removed when the cigar is wrapped.

HANDMADE VERSUS MACHINE-MADE CEGARS

The essential difference between handmade and machine-made cigars lies in the fact that, on the whole, most machine-made cigars aren't made with long fillers – fillers, that is, which run the whole length of the cigar – thus making the drawing and burning qualities (they burn faster and become hotter) of the machine-mades significantly inferior. Some machine-made brands, Bering for instance, use long fillers, making them better but still inferior to handmade cigars. The quality of wrappers on machine-made cigars is also usually inferior to those used on the best handmades.

For cheap, mass market, machine-made brands, blended filler is fed into rod-making machines – a process similar to cigarette making – and covered by a continuous sheet of binder. This creates a tube which is sealed at each end to the appropriate length. The wrapper is then added and the cigars trimmed.

In the case of more expensive machine-mades, an operator sitting in front of a cigar-making machine feeds a mixture of filler tobacco (usually shredded leaves or scraps) into a hopper, and places two binder leaves on a plate where they are cut. The two leaves are ļ

BOLIVAR

he famous Bolivar label and box featuring a portrait of the 19th-century Venezuelan revolutionary Simon Bolivar, liberator of much of South America from the Spanish expire, is one of the most instantly recognizable of all Havana cigar frands. The brand had the distinction of producing the smallest Lavana cigar: the Delgado, a corona measuring no more than a couple of inches long. The Bolivar brand was founded in 1901, but didn't really become well known until Ramon and Rafael Ciffientes took it over in the early 1950s and promoted it properly.

There are some 20 cigars in the range, but many of the sizes come in machine-made versions, so be particularly careful if you think you've found a bargain. There are 12 handmade sizes, a selection of which is listed below. Bolivars are among the cheapest of handmade Cuban cigars, and represent a good buy if - and this is a big if - their powerful flavor appeals to you, because as a range they are also among the strongest, fullest bodied of Havanas. They are certainly not for the beginner, but appeal to many seasoned smokers. With their characteristic dark wrappers, they age well. Go for the larger sizes (Royal Corona upwards) - which are well-constructed, draw and burn evenly, and have a strong aroma. The torpedo-shaped Belicosos Finos are a favorite with many, ideal after a heavy meal, whereas the mellow Royal Corona (robusto) is a very good post-lunch cigar. The Petit Corona is one of the fullest flavored available. The Palmas (panetela), which is produced in limited quantities, should be avoided by those who expect a light smoke in this size. The distinctive Bolivar flavor comes not, as might be expected, because an unusually high proportion of ligero leaf is used, but because much more seco than volado is in the blend.

There are also Dominican versions of Bolivar on the market, not particularly noted, though good value, well made with Cameroon wrappers, and mild to medium in flavor. The Dominican range consists of only five sizes.





ohiba is the premium Havana cigar, the brainchild of the revolutionary Che Guevara, who initiated production when he was in charge of the Cuban tobacco industry. Guevara objective was simple: to make a post-Revolution cigar that subjassed anything made before Castro took power. It had to be the best, so Guevara enlisted the help of Avelino Lara, one of the country's greatest cigar experts, and a man who started in the industry in the 1920s as a cigar roller.

Now in his early 70s, but still a sprightly force in the world of Havana cigars, Lara runs the Laguito factory, housed in an Italianate former palace – once the home of the Marquez of Pinar del Rio – in one of Havana's grandest suburbs. This is where the majority of Cohiba cigars are made (although the Robusto and Esplendido sizes are also produced by the Partagas and H. Upmann factories in Old Havana, under strict control, using leaves blended at Laguito). The factory also produces Montecristo, and used to make some Davidoff sizes. Look for the EL mark on the bottom of the box.

The secret of the quality of Cohiba (the name is the old Cuban Taino Indian word for cigar) is threefold. First, only the very best leaves are chosen. The cigar takes priority over any other, and Lara has first choice from the leaf harvest ("the best selection of the best selection," as he calls it). The production from 10 farms is open to him, though he in fact selects from only five vegas in any



given year. Second, the leaves are fermented three times – as opposed to twice for most other Havanas – the last time in the factory itself. This third fermentation can add as much as 18 months to the time it takes to go from leaf to finished cigar. And finally, the rollers at the factory are the best in Cuba.

Walking around the factory with the affable Lara, the great skill and care with which the cigars are made by the 94 rollers who work there becomes apparent. The rollers at Laguito are mostly women, but (confounding the great "rolled on the dusky thighs of Cuban maidens" myth) the job was a strictly male preserve until after the Revolution. Apprenticeship, through which very few make it, takes nine months, but even once a roller is qualified (at first they make panatela and similar small ring gauge cigars), quality control at Laguito is stringent. The man in charge, Fernando Valdez, tests a fifth of each roller's daily output of around 100 cigars (the rollers get paid piece work) according to no fewer than eight different criteria such as firmness, smoothness of the wrappers, and whether

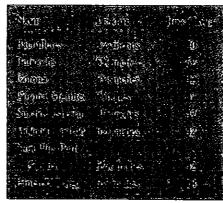
Avelino Lara, cigar expert and director of the Laguito factory in Havana.



SANCHO PANZA

ot a well-known brand, but good, reliable Havanas, if a little too light and short on flayor for the real connoisseur. But for some, they offer a subtle, delicate, even elegant smoke, particularly the Molino (Lonsdale), although this cigar sometimes has a slightly salty taste that appeals to some smokers, not to others. Their construction (in the Sanchos size, for instance) sometimes leaves something to be desired: they don't burn as easily as they should. But the Corona Gigante is very well made. Even the torpedo-shaped Belicosos are mild (perhaps the mildest) for their type. The same applies to the Montecristo A-sized Sanchos. A number of sizes (the range isn't big) come in machinemade versions. These are good beginners' cigars, or for daytime smoking. The brand appears only intermittently in Britain, but is very popular in Spain. There are plans to distribute it more widely.

SIZES







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AN ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPAEDIA

OF

POST-REVOLUTION HAVANA CIGARS

Min Ron NEE

HONORARY CONSULTANT

Adriano MARTÍNEZ RIUS

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Habanos S.A.

"A company created in 1994 with the responsibility for commercializing the Habanos and other tobacco products, except France which remained under Cubatabaco's control."

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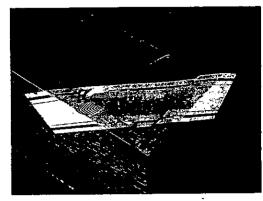
Author's note:

The full name is Habanos Sociedad Anomina.

Havana Cigars

Havana Cigars and the word Havana are interchangeable.

After extensive research, I have found that the word "Havana" is best explained by a Bulletin to Member "Number 690" of the American Fair Trade Association dated February 14, 1928 on <u>Subject: Havana Misbranding</u>.



The slanted "Habanos" sticker which started to uppear in all cigar boxes from 1994.

AMERICAN FAIR TRADE ASSOCIATION Bulletin to Members

Number 690

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

THAT HAVABA MISBRANDING

February 14, 1928.

Commercial Definition of Word "Havana" Nearly Five Centuries Old

"Havana" as a trade name for cigars is with little doubt the oldest trade name in America as it has been used since the days of Columbus to describe tobacco grown on the Island of Cuba.

This historical fact was brought out by the Federal Trade Commission in its case against XXXXX Cigars, Inc., in which it was charged that the word "Havana" was used to describe a tobacco not grown on the Island of Cuba and that such use of the word was misleading to the purchasing public and constituted an unfair practice of trade.

"The tobacco grown on the Island of Cuba has, since the days of Columbus, borne the name 'Havana', the tobacco no doubt having taken the name of the city of Havana where it was first manufactured into cigars and from which such cigars and the tobacco have been exported to all parts of the world as the Havana tobacco and Havana cigars." says Henry Miller, the commission's attorney, in his brief of the case.

"Cuba has the distinction of being the first place where the smoking of cigars was discovered by civilised man. Columbus discovered that the natives of the island were smoking the tobacco and he took some to Surope. The Spaniards quickly recognized the commercial value of the weed and immediately began its cultivation and manufacture into cigars in Havana, Cuba."

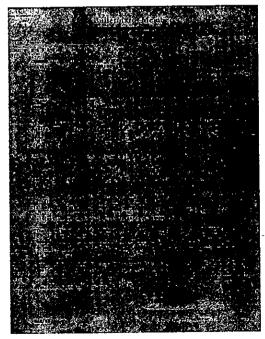
"The excellence of the Havana or Cuban tobacco was such that the trade grew so rapidly that the manufacturers, who were all at that time located in Havana, Cuba were unable to keep up with the demand. Havana became the cigar manufacturing center of the world and the tobacco and the cigars were marketed under the name Havana."

"Cuban tobacco, because of its distinctive aroma and mildness, has always been considered the finest tobacco in the world for cigars, and cigars made from such tobacco have the reputation among the consumers and the trade as being the finest produced. This reputation has existed for more than 300 years and has never been equalled or excelled by any other tobacco."

Edmond A. Whither Secretary-Treasurer

EAW/VS

A reproduction of the original document by the author for the purpose of clearer reading.



The original document of Bulletin to Member "Number 690", dated February 14, 1928, of the American Fair Trade Association.

THE CONNOISSEUR'S GUIDE to HAVANA CIGARS



165 HAVANA CIGARS from 25 brands selected and presented by

Gérard Père et Fils

SOLAR